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ABSTRACT

The papers presented focus on the library acquisition, processing, and use of alternative publications, which include small press and other materials produced by non-standard, non-establishment groups or individuals. In "Libraries and Alternatives: An Essay," Patricia Glass Schuman discusses the importance of alternative publications and the role of libraries in making these publications available. James Danky, in "The Acquisition of Alternative Materials," describes increasing conglomeration in the publishing industry, library acquisition and jobber procedures which inhibit alternative press entry into the library market, and censorship. Lists of alternative review media and selection tools and alternative press distributors are also provided. In "Access to Alternatives: New Approaches in Cataloging," Sanford Berman provides guidelines for cataloging radical materials with comparative examples of alternative and standard treatments (based on Library of Congress and OCLC rules). Elliott Shore and Daniel Tsang, in "Reference Service for Alternative Publications," discuss the placing of alternative publications in special collections, networking among libraries with alternative collections, indexes, bibliographic verification tools, general reference works, and specialized reference works in alternative literature and lifestyles, energy and technology, the women's and gay liberation movements, third world movements, and radical politics. A 135-item bibliography and a brief description of the Alternative Acquisitions Project, based at Temple University (Pennsylvania) are also provided. (ESR)

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Alternative Materials in Libraries:

A Handbook

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Preface

"Alternative Materials in Libraries: A Handbook" represents a first step towards the creation of a more permanent tool. However, that future tool must be based on the experience of a wider variety of libraries and a larger number of library workers than has been possible so far. To facilitate this process the Alternative Acquisitions Project in cooperation with local library schools and major library collections of alternative materials is sponsoring three regional workshops on alternative materials in libraries. The workshops are open to all library workers and library school students and will be held in Berkeley, California (December 7, 1979), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (April 18, 1980) and Madison, Wisconsin (May 2, 1980). These experiences will help in shaping the final product which will be more detailed than the present format allows. The comments and criticisms of library workers are encouraged so that any future publication will more accurately reflect the concerns and problems found in libraries.

The need for a handbook has been repeatedly demonstrated by the surveys and visits conducted by the staff and consultants of the Alternative Acquisitions Project over the past eighteen months. The Alternative Acquisitions Project is based at the Contemporary Culture Collection of Temple University's Paley Library and is funded by the Library Research and Demonstration Program of the United States Office of Education. The purpose of the project is to survey existing acquisitions practices of selected college libraries in the United States in order to understand better the relationship of alternative publishers to libraries. An examination of the acquisitions procedures also provided information on cataloging and reference service in the libraries which gave the Project's staff a fuller portrait of the institutions. The implica-

tions of this research are reflected in the following essays which have a bearing for types of libraries other than academic. For more information on the Project or to offer suggestions on the future handbook please contact: Alternative Acquisitions Project, Temple University Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122, (215) 787-8667.

The editors would like to thank two members of the Temple University community, John Jackson and Terri Kettering, who assisted in producing this edition.

Elliott Shore

James Danky

November 12, 1979

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Libraries and Alternatives:

An Essay

By Patricia Glass Schuman

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The library is the only social institution whose main ethical underpinning is the collection, preservation, and dissemination of all manner of information. This, at any rate, is the library's avowed goal. It rarely becomes a reality, and for good and sundry reasons: budget constraints, space limitations, personnel shortages. The danger is not so much that the library often falls short of its heady and laudable goal, but that librarians are sometimes seized by an almost pathological smugness. In short, they come to believe that the goal is actually being realized.

Professionals are always limited by their cultural and educational biases. Most librarians, for example, think of information in fairly narrow terms: the written word, usually contained in the pages of books, magazines, and newspapers. Similarly, the publishing industry tends to be perceived as several thousand corporations whose works and authors are listed or indexed in the standard reference works, whose publications are reviewed and advertised in the major media and displayed and distributed nationwide. These are the visible publishers. It is simple to deal with them, to learn about their products, to purchase and handle their output. There is a good reason for this ease and simplicity: some 3.3 per cent of 6,000-

plus companies control about 70 per cent of the publishing industry's volume, and they make it their business to put their books on library shelves.[1]

Of course librarians' professional training and experience have taught them to deal with other types of publishers as well: government agencies, research centers, university presses, trade or labor associations, and organizations which are not publishers per se but rather producers of information as a by-product of another major purpose. They are often noncommercial or nonprofit; they produce not only books and periodicals, but also pamphlets, flyers, films, microfiche, videotapes, phonograph records, data bases, and other nonprint formats.

The larger of these information producers are sometimes encompassed in bibliographic and reference works; in some cases, special tools have been developed to access their products. Many libraries have designed procedures to deal with them, and wholesalers will stock their publications if there is sufficient demand.

But there is another category of publisher with which few librarians are prepared to deal, either by training, experience, or orientation. This mixed bag of publishers is variously referred to as alternative, small, or independent. While none of these labels is entirely satisfactory, alternative probably fits best, because such publishers do indeed provide alternatives to the more traditional publishing and information networks.

By definition, all are small and independently owned, though of course not all small publishers can be considered alternative. Alternative publishers purposely present information with a particular point of view: political, cultural or literary. By choice, as well as definition, their

publications fall outside the mainstream of commercial publishing. This may also put alternative publishers outside the mainstream of traditional bibliographic tools, review media, and distribution channels. Further, it means that they are often outside the peripheral vision of librarians who buy 25,000 copies of Books in Print but less than 4,000 of Alternatives in Print.

Most alternative presses, limited by size and capital resources, can not afford to give away masses of review copies, hire sales people, utilize staff to fill out bibliographic forms, mail promotional materials to libraries, bill in triplicate, wait ninety days for payment, etc. Moreover, alternative publishers are sometimes unaware of the potential for selling to libraries and the special kinds of library requirements. Frequently, they are one-or-two-person operations that never find time to develop this expertise. This is unfortunate, because alternative publishers are on the cutting edge of important issues.

Twentieth Century Pamphleteers

The role of the pamphleteer in America has been well-established at least since the days of Thomas Paine. In the realm of political and social concerns, the alternative press -- in whatever format -- is our modern pamphleteer. Much of its publishing output arises from the need for activists to communicate with each other -- rapidly. Standard information sources cannot cope with emerging issues: abortion, feminism, rape, alternative energy, nuclear dangers, gay rights, senior citizen power, alternative lifestyles, vitamins and organic foods, the excesses of government and its intelligence agencies; the list is nearly endless. None of these issues is

new, though many are relatively unfamiliar to libraries because they were not dealt with earlier by the major publishing houses. The alternative press has been publishing material on such topics for almost two decades.

An excellent example is the development of information concerning rape as a social issue. The first rape crisis center, established in 1971 in Washington, D.C., was inundated with requests for information, and published a pamphlet "How to Start a Rape Crisis Center." The first feminist article on rape, "Rape: The American Crime," by Susan Griffin, was published in Ramparts in September, 1971. Few libraries then subscribed to Ramparts, and even fewer had ever heard of the original pamphlet, How to Start a Rape Crisis Center. At the same time, groups like the New York Radical Feminists were publishing statements on the politics of rape.

Not for several years did the standard periodical literature begin to catch up with the issue of rape as a social, rather than an individual, issue. Newsweek and the New York Times carried articles in 1972; Time in 1973. The New York Times Index still only accesses the subject under "sex crimes." The peak year for the topic in standard periodical literature was 1975. Thus it was not until almost half a decade after materials from alternative press services were available that books treating rape as a socio-political issue were available from major publishing houses -- for example Susan Brownmiller's Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape (Simon & Schuster, 1975).

In a similar vein, how many libraries bought Rubyfruit Jungle when it was published by the small feminist press Daughters instead of Bantam? How many subscribed to the Whole Earth Catalog from Portola Institute before

buying the Last Whole Earth Catalog from Random House? Our Bodies, Ourselves was available for years for 35¢ from the New England Press before it was taken over by Simon & Schuster and reissued at $4.95.

Remarkably parallel histories can be traced for many other issues. Energy is probably the most current example. While part of this problem results from the structure of the publishing industry, the phenomenon also stems from the ways in which knowledge is communicated. Activists tend to communicate with other activists, researchers with other researchers, and so forth, until an issue is brought to the public's attention. Then there is a concomitant time lag until material can be synthesized, written, and published in a popular format. If libraries are to collect and access information on issues which have the potential to change the fabric of our society, they must get it directly from those who are creating it. The information produced by alternative publishers is not always neatly packaged, reflective, or even necessarily scholarly. But it is timely, and it is the raw material from which societal transformations are forged.

The alternative media do more than play a vital socio-political role. They also make an important cultural and literary contribution. The publishing outlets for fiction, essays, and poetry have shrunk dramatically in the last twenty years. The alternative press, particularly through its literary magazines, chapbooks, and pamphlets, is one of the only outlets for these genres open to new, and sometimes, even more published writers. Libraries should take seriously their responsibility to develop, as well as preserve, the written word. Libraries play a significant role in what gets published, as well as in what information gets distributed to whom. Their plain duty is to make sure that all voices have an opportunity to be heard.

The Marketplace

We live in a society in which access to information is fast becoming essential to survival. Libraries are central institutions in the information arena. Certainly they are key in the marketplace of information, part of the underpinnings of the communications industry. Libraries are key collectors, indexers, and distributors of information. Their role becomes even more important as a small group of powerful interlocking conglomerates takes over more and more publishing houses and bookstore chains. An excellent discussion of this phenomenon is found in Celeste West's Booklegger's Guide to: the Passionate Perils of Publishing, Booklegger, 1978.

The terms of the marketplace may seem commercial, but they represent reality. Libraries are a market, and an important one. The latest Publishers Weekly statistics, compiled basically from the traditional publishing industry's sales, show that in 1977 libraries spent close to $500 million on books alone. Libraries are the major buyers of nonfiction hardcover books, and of children's books. A good review in Library Journal can account for 2,000 sales, while an average nonfiction hardcover sale is about 5,000 copies and novels are often less.

Libraries are quiet and steady customers. Library sales are a base, but they do not generate the volume from which bestsellers are made. Since most libraries order books through wholesalers, they are not particularly visible to the larger publishers. They are even less visible to the smaller publishers, who are frequently unfamiliar with library ordering and selection procedures. This, coupled with some very real procedural problems, makes it difficult for libraries to collect the alternative press. But the bureau-

cratic arrogance which underlies many selection criteria and acquisitions procedures should not prevent librarians from collecting and making available material that represents different points of view. The economic power of libraries is large enough as a total market that libraries can keep the alternative press alive and healthy.

Ways must be developed to overcome the sometimes almost obsessive methodologies by which librarians handle new or different materials -- as experimental appendages, or so-called extra services. Some academic and research libraries collect the alternative press, but the majority of these treat it as a special collection. This sort of labeling can create barriers that an integrated approach will avoid. The alternative press is not an artifact; it is vital and important. The problem is not simply to acquire alternative information, but to make it known, and accessible, to the library's users.

Procedural difficulties can be eliminated; librarians are limited only by their failure to recognize their own power. Libraries are the major buyers of indexes, reference books, and bibliographic tools. Libraries are the major customers of several wholesalers and if they buy alternative publications in sufficient numbers, alternative publishers will eventually be stocked by these wholesalers. Libraries themselves can help by initiating and maintaining meaningful contact with a broad spectrum of alternative publishers.

The essential point is this: If librarians truly want the alternative media to be purchased and properly accessed, it can be made to happen.

[1] Celeste West and Valerie Wheat, The Passionate Perils of Publishing (San Francisco: Booklegger, 1978), p. 1.

The Acquisition of Alternative Materials

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Remember, the underground press is the only news source you can trust.
Rufus the Radical Reptile, a creation of Bill Crawford[1]

The Association of American Publishers does not have a position favoring mergers.
Phyllis Ball[2]
The Association of American Publishers

As with so much that we read and hear today neither of these statements is wholly accurate. While the Association of American Publishers may not have a position in favor of increasing conglomeration in the publishing industry, they are most certainly not opposed to it. As others have noted in this handbook, the growing domination of publishing by a small number of large firms is changing the amount and quality of available information in ways not yet fully understood. Examination of the above statements by library workers should reveal the need to bring to our tasks powers of analysis and concomitant skepticism, if libraries are to provide quality service. Library workers must involve themselves more fully than ever before, in all aspects of knowledge and its avenues of dissemination so that the library might provide as full a range of resources and services as possible for the needs of its clientele. To judge materials without examination, or careful regard for an information source,

is to vacate the inherent responsibility of a library service and to be unaware of the powers which we can and should exercise. For in many ways, our selection of materials influences what is published.

Rufus the Radical Reptile[2] notwithstanding, there are news sources beyond the "underground" or alternative press/media that provide unbiased factual information that is trustworthy by most standards as no type of publication is perfectly honest and accurate in all instances. However, no definition of alternative will be acceptable to everyone, or perhaps even to a majority of library workers or publishers; but examining several uses of the term, and related terms such as underground, will help to clarify the materials to be discussed.

When the Alternative Press Index first appeared in 1970, its subtitle was "an index to the publications which amplify the cry for social change and social justice."[3] After a number of shifts in locale and personnel, the Index carried the subtitle "an index to alternative and underground publications."[4] By the publication of the 1975 Index in the Fall of 1977 the subtitle had evolved to "an index to alternative and radical publications."[5] The very language describing these books, periodicals, and films has changed to the point where alternative has an immediate meaning which varies greatly from one source to another.

Similarly the Alternative Press Syndicate which began in 1966 as the Underground Press Syndicate, felt the need to change the name as the usage evolved. Originally called "underground" after the presse clandestine of Occupied France, many publishers of the 1960's resisted the term. They said it was not only meaningless and irrelevant, but also had been co-opted by the establishment. For whatever reasons, alternative, rather than "under-

ground" is considered appropriate terminology for these materials.

In working towards a similar definition, Dick Akeroyd and Russ Benedict in "A Directory of Ephemera Collections in a National Underground Network" [6] said that political ephemera was composed of "newspapers, magazines, leaflets, posters, handbills, pamphlets, tracts, bumper stickers, buttons, and other productions of those who seek to persuade, to pressure, and to influence."[7] Another perspective comes from Paul Krassner, founder of The Realist and briefly editor of Hustler, who said that there was only one truly underground paper published in America, The Outlaw, which was published secretly by prisoners in San Quentin.

In this discussion the focus will be on the acquisition of alternative materials for libraries. Alternative, as a relative definition, will be used to mean materials produced by non-standard, non-establishment groups or individuals. Further, while the criteria and sources cited here will be oriented towards radical/independent politics and culture, similar comments may and should be made about ultra-conservative/right-wing materials which also have an equally valid place in libraries.

The preliminary goal of this essay is to promote an awareness of the variety available for -- and appropriate to -- libraries, and to suggest solutions to some of the more common problems encountered by libraries in acquiring alternative materials. The emphasis here is on the attitude of the library worker and not on acquisition specifics to be implemented in rote fashion. As Bill Katz, Helen Haines, and others have noted "there simply are no golden rules" for selection.[8]

Selection policies often represent the highest state of the librarian's art. To determine what is good and useful for the collection and to spend

dwindling dollars effectively are goals for every bibliographer. Developing the collection in a thoughtful manner, being able to defend selection decisions, and serving the interests and needs of the library's users are difficult tasks. Collecting canons which many libraries have developed are often detailed criteria for the selection of books and periodicals. These statements often reflect years of practice and are policies which have slowly evolved in response to the needs of patrons. For the publications of the alternative press to become part of materials regularly considered for selection may strike many librarians as a sharp break from previous policy. However, there is no real break involved. Expanded selection will help to include these timely and appropriate library materials. For it is important to remember that the same questions and attitudes we apply toward traditional library materials can be appropriate for alternative materials.

The change in publishing has caused once independent houses to be combined in large corporations, thus limiting both the number and kinds of commercial outlets which are available to writers. A staggering number of alternative publishers have been filling this void, yet library procedures have discriminated against the inclusion of alternative materials. We often request books to be sent to addresses different from where the bills are sent. We often ask for multiple copies of bills. We expect to read two reviews of a book before we consider it for purchase. We sometimes want to inspect a copy before we buy. Those libraries which rely on approval plans, are content to believe that most of the current materials worth considering will come through in one way or another. All of these procedures make it difficult for a newer, smaller, or non-commercial press to break into the library market.

Why do these policies, which we have set up, discriminate against the small publisher? The reasons are several and they reinforce each other. Let us take the problem of reviews. Major publishers, themselves, often howl at the lack of reviewing sources for their work. So the alternative press which is almost completely shut out of the standard reviewing process requires special consideration. As a review in the New York Times is a guarantee of large sales in the library market, the commercial presses have come to accept and compete for them but the alternative press is almost always overlooked. It is not only true of the mass-market reviewing sources but also of the ones which our own profession controls. Without these reviews, many traditional library buyers will not take a chance on a book or periodical. Also, approval plan profiles that companies devise in cooperation with libraries often exclude the alternative press. Those alternative press books that do make it into the profile will almost never come in a shipment, but only appear on approval slips. This creates the problem also for the little publisher who needs to send off one book at a time to the jobber. One reason why librarians shy away from buying alternative periodicals is that the alternative press is not indexed by the major indexers. All of these problems feed on one another. If you are not reviewed, you probably won't be bought. If no one buys you, no one indexes you. If you are not indexed, you are not bought.

At a recent New York Small Press Bookfair, a librarian asked why he should buy the alternative press. He said that the alternative press should market its materials to librarians just like the commercial publishers. After all, he concluded, the library is a market and librarians can and should respond to marketing techniques of the business community. He seemed to be

expressing a view that is prevalent but unfortunate. Is the library a marketplace where large publishers compete for our dollars through slick brochures and repeated mailings? Or is it a place where ideas compete? If it is the latter, then the alternative press has a central place in our collecting patterns.

For librarians who want to begin an alternative/small press collection, there are several questions that need to be addressed. There are those in the community who may want to censor what librarians select. John C. Swan[9] in Library Journal (1979) dealt with the problem that librarians all practice censorship -- the need to select being the need to exclude. What we have done in regard to the alternative press is to exclude it by institutional regulation. We need now to include it because we want to have our collections reflect the society in which we operate. None of us now subscribes to the theory that there is one accepted standard by which to judge the quality of a publication, whether literature or journalism. The shocks to American culture of the last two decades, the loss of respect for the integrity of our institutions and the general feeling that there are a group of cultures and communities that have a right to free expression and experimentation have led to a flowering of different styles and kinds of publications.

The Library Bill of Rights is the basic document for all phases of work in libraries, one that stands as the clearest call of the duties and responsibilities of our profession. The Library Bill of Rights, especially Section 1, needs to be incorporated into our daily tasks, especially selection. This document is not just a defensive document concerned with justifying materials already in a library collection, but a charge to all library workers to gather a wide variety of materials so that all members of the community are served no matter what their sex, age, race, and regardless

of their numbers. Traditionally, censorship has meant removing from the collection a controversial book, one thought to offend conservative or traditional groups in the community. However, it is equally possible that radicals in the community could demand the removal of the Bible or the Readers Digest. The response under the Library Bill of Rights would be to keep or add both types of materials to the library's collections. Without attention to such principles as these, alternative materials can fail to be a part of the service we offer to our patrons.

Library Bill of Rights

The Council of the American Library Association reaffirms its belief in the following basic policies which should govern the services of all libraries:

I. As a responsibility of library service, books and other library materials should be chosen for values of interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community. In no case should library materials be excluded because of the race or nationality or the social, political, or religious views of the authors.

II. Libraries should provide books and other materials presenting all points of view concerning the problems and issues of our times; no library materials should be proscribed or removed from libraries because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

III. Censorship should be challenged by libraries in the maintenance of their responsibility to provide public information and enlightenment.

IV. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgement of free expression and free access to ideas.

V. The rights of an individual to the use of a library should not be denied or abridged because of his age, race, religion, national origins, or social or political views.

VI. As an institution of education for democratic living, the library should welcome the use of its meeting rooms for socially useful and cultural activities and discussion of current public questions. Such meeting places should be available on equal terms to all groups in the community regardless of the beliefs and affiliations of their members, provided that the meeting be open to the public.

New Draft from the
Intellectual Freedom Committee

The American Library Association, believing that the library is an open forum for ideas, affirms the following basic policies which should govern the services of all libraries.

1. Library materials should be chosen for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all the people of the community. No library materials should be excluded because of the sex, age, race, nationality, or the social, political, or religious views of those contributing to their creation.

2. Libraries should provide materials and information presenting all points of view concerning the problems and issues of our times. No library materials should be proscribed or removed from libraries because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval.

3. Censorship should be challenged by libraries in the maintenance of their responsibility to provide public information and enlightment.

4. Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.

5. The right of an indivdual to use a library should not be denied or abridged because of sex, age, race, religion, national origin, or social or political views.

6. Libraries which maintain meeting rooms, exhibit space, or other facilities open to the public should make them available on equal terms to all persons, regardless of their beliefs or affiliations.

Another method of viewing this problem is to challenge the traditional way we view a library and its patrons. Librarians and others tend to look at a library and see patrons using available materials such as reference sources and periodicals. What many fail to see are the types of materials not being used because they have not been acquired. Consequently, some patrons who would be there are not because the library does not have materials they would seek. When we recognize this phenomenon as a condition we can resolve we will begin to serve all of our prospective patrons.

Standard Review Media

Traditional Library Press. The traditional library press is one way, though not the best, to select alternative publications. While some titles do make it into the columns of periodicals published by Bowker, Wilson, the American Library Association, and others it is a very small number and the coverage is most uneven. The most significant source of information on the alternative press in major library periodicals is Bill Katz's "Magazines" column in Library Journal. Katz's column is a stunning display of the diversity of opinion and imagination available in the new periodical literature and an example of what all review sources could be. Katz has an ability to treat all materials seriously in evaluating their place in libraries, a treatment usually reserved for only scholarly/major press titles. In brief, Katz reviews materials because of their content and not based on the prestige of the publisher. In between coverage of periodicals devoted to hair styling or parachuting, librarians can find consistent coverage of lit-

tle magazines, radical political journals, and other alternative press titles. This refreshing approach is carried into his Magazines for Libraries (Third edition, 1978) in which Katz includes alternative periodicals within every subject field and treats them with the same amount of respect, or disrespect, as any other type of entry. The volume also has a specific section on "Alternatives" where titles that do not readily fit into existing categories are reviewed. For periodicals, librarians could not find a better source for currently published materials, not even in the alternative press itself. This is especially the case since Katz's reviews in each issue of Library Journal remain unindexed in Library Literature, making retrospective searching difficult.

Serials Review (Pierian Press) provides coverage of small/alternative press periodical titles on a fairly regular basis and the lack of immediacy is usually made up for by the quality of the reviews by such writers as Richard Centing and Cris Rom. The proliferation of specialized library periodicals in the last few years has meant that there is a greatly increased demand for writing -- any writing -- on any subject as yet uncovered, and this has led to an increase in the sporadic attempts to cover alternative materials in such publications as Serials Librarian but there is no regular feature in any major library publication focusing on alternative materials. Thus librarians can find notices, and less frequently reviews, of alternative materials in publications such as Wilson Library Bulletin or American Libraries through careful scrutinizing but these are not the most likely sources.

If librarians apply the same techniques of a skilled consumer then they can find some information on alternative press materials in major selection tools such as Weekly Record or Cumulative Book Index. Despite claims made

for either tool, neither comes even close to listing all of the published works available to librarians. Bowker, a subsidiary of Xerox, lists a large number of recently published books in Weekly Record including some not published by major publishers but those are the product of an informed author or small publisher, and not the result of a diligent attempt to include all newly published items in the United States. Further, the reliance on Library of Congress subject headings (primarily through LC's Cataloging in Publication program) can obscure many materials that would otherwise be of interest to librarians desiring to add more alternative materials to their collections. Traditional scholarly journals are used as a selection aid in many libraries and infrequently provide coverage of alternative press materials, especially in literature and foreign language materials.

Many librarians responsible for selection are content to use the commonly known and approved tools, tools that have very real limitations. The circularity of this process is compounded when the same tools are used as the basis for bibliographies used in the evaluation of library collections. When traditional library periodicals and major publisher-produced selection tools are used to build a collection and then an evaluation of the collection is taken against similarly produced bibliographies a phrase such as "Our library has x per cent of titles listed in last year's issues of Choice" is of marginal value. If librarians see that the above sources are but a fraction of the universe of materials available to them and their patrons, librarianship will have come closer to meeting the responsibilities its patrons should expect.

Alternative Review Media. The alternative press and librarians have tried to do something to ameliorate the situation in the state of reviewing of alternative publications. They have not been completely successful, and most

alternative publications will need to be bought without benefit of reviews. But as we see it, professional librarians need to go where others dare not to tread, and rely on our own definition of library materials without always getting one, two or three favorable reviews. It is a tenet of alternative publishers that one must often rely on oneself to create materials that are not available through others. So too should librarians decide on materials without always relying on reviews.

There is no reason to completely despair of review media. There are some journals that are mainly or solely dedicated to reviewing alternative publications. Their circulation is small, and they themselves are alternative publications. Most are published by librarians who feel that the independent press does not get the exposure it merits. In addition to the reviews they contain, these magazines are vital publications that deserve a place in more libraries.

Booklegger Magazine/Feminist Review of Books started in 1973, temporarily suspended publication in 1977, but resumed publication early in 1978. One reviewer describes it: "a positively unique piece of library literature, this anarchist-feminist magazine bursts its pages with hard-packed bibliographies, stimulating articles and lots of fun. It can be counted on for reviews of some of the great mass of small press unreviewed materials." Emergency Librarian, the Canadian counterpart of Booklegger, is as likely to review books from major publishers as those from the small presses, and it fills an important role as a voice for alternative librarianship. Booklegger's exuberant editors, Celeste West and Valerie Wheat, changed its format again with issue 17. No longer will it be published as a serial, says West, but now as a "sporadical." The entire backlist is available and presents a

fine list of alternative publications for beginning a collection. Its latest issue is entitled Booklegger's Guide to: The Passionate Perils of Publishing, and is undoubtedly the best introduction to the entire field of alternative press publishing. For builders of feminist collections, the bibliographies on that collection field are essential.

Sipapu's subtitle explains its function: "a newsletter for librarians, editors, collectors, and others interested in alternative publications, including Third World, dissent, feminist, self-reliant and underground publications." It is the work of librarian/poet/independent press advocate Noel Peattie. Sipapu is alive with Peattie's personality and wit and exemplifies the creative energy that pervades the alternative press. Another work by Peattie, The Living Z: A Guide to the Literature of the Counterculture, the Alternative Press and Little Magazines, is still a useful introduction to the field.

From abroad, one of the best guides for new materials is News From Neasden: A Catalogue of New Radical Publicatons, a British quarterly that contains alternative publishers' announcements of new books, pamphlets and special periodical issues. Bookmarks, an occasional pamphlet, is another guide to alternative publishers' announcements about new publications, arranged by subject, published by the Boston distributor, Carrier Pigeon. Workbook: Access to Information, published eight times a year by the Southwest Research and Information Center, not only reviews Southwestern materials, but also national ones, and it contains its own index.

The small presses which publish literature are reviewed to a greater degree than nonliterary presses. In this regard, Bill Katz and Len Fulton issue the principal guides. Katz's yearly "Best of the Small Presses" in Library

Journal, provides an excellent summary and buying list for one hundred or so of his choices. Len Fulton's Small Press Review is devoted to the literary press and it provides longer reviews of selected volumes of poetry and prose and of chap-books.

Some small press literary review media deserve special mention. Because the area of reviewing is an especially sore point with independent publishers, it is refreshing to see the appearance of a number of excellent alternative reviews in addition to Small Press Review. Stony Hills reviews the literary output of many New England area small presses. Northeast Rising Sun "is a dynamic small press review which has progressed from an in-house affair to a panorama of avant contributors and topics," according to Booklegger. The Smudge, in addition to publishing poetry, fiction and photographs, has a large review section. It is also a controversial source for news on the literary small press. Azimuth plans to concentrate on the growing number of hand letterpress printers of poetry and fiction.

Alternative Review Media and Selection Tools:

Azimuth. $5/4 issues. Box 842, Iowa City, IA 52240.

Booklegger/Feminist Review of Books. $8/yr. 555 29th St., San Francisco, CA 94131. Inquire for back issues.

Bookmarks. Irregular $1/2 copies. Carrier Pigeon, 75 Kneeland St., Room 309, Boston MA 02111.

Coda: Poets and Writers Newsletter. $6/yr. Poets and Writers, 201 W. 54th St., New York, NY 10019.

Emergency Librarian. $10/yr. institutional sub. Phyllis Yaffe, ed. 39 Edith Dr., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4R 1Y9.

New England Small Press Distribution Catalog. 45 Hillcrest Place, Amherst, MA 01002. $1.

News from Neasden. $10/3 times yr. 22 Fleet Rd., London NW3 2QS, England.

Periodicals of Public Interest Organizations: A Citizen's Guide. $5.00 Commission for the Advancement of Public Interest Organizations, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009.

SIPAPU. $4/yr. Noel Peattie, ed. Rte. 1, Box 216, Winters, CA 95694.

Small Press Review. $13.50/yr. Dustbooks, Box 1056, Paradise, CA 95969

The Smudge. q. $5/yr. Box 19276, Detroit, MI 48219.

Stony Hills. $3/yr. $6/2 yrs. Box 715, Newburyport, MA 01950.

Sunspark: A Directory of Magazines and Journals Devoted to Creative Natural Lifestyles. $3/yr. Sunspark Pr., Box 91, Greenleaf, OR 97445

West, Celeste, and Wheat, Valerie. The Passionate Perils of Publishing. Booklegger Pr., 555 29th St., San Francisco, CA 94131. $5.

Western Independent Publishers Newsletter. irreg. $10/yr. Box 31249, San Francisco, CA 94131

The Workbook. $20/8 times yr. Southwest Research and Information Center, P.O. Box 4524, Albuquerque, NM 87106.

Acquisitions

Jobbers.

Traditional library jobbers such as Baker & Taylor or Faxon provide a valuable service to libraries, one that greatly assists them in meeting a portion of their acquisition needs. Jobbers provide the increased efficiency of a single source for many materials, single invoices, and usually, a regular program of reporting. Jobbers today also offer a wider array of services than ever before from printed cards with each book to approval plans based on a library's special needs. In short, jobbers can assist a library, especially a small library, in creating a more comprehensive acquisitions program at less cost for staff. However, this labor-saving practice requires added attention by librarians if collection building is to remain a creative and responsible task in the library.

Emory-Pratt, Read-More, and other commercial groups will attempt to ac-

quire alternative press materials just as they will major publisher's output. These groups also use the same approach on small publishers as they use on major vendors and this is not always the best method. Traditional jobbers employ a variety of approaches in acquiring materials from a publisher, whether for books or periodicals, but all of them are based on computer produced forms. These forms are difficult for many small, and perhaps large, publishers to understand and never include payment unless there has already been an exchange of correspondence. Small publishers are not equipped to deal with large jobbers who are also not flexible enough to deal with a small publisher that lacks the traditional equipment with which they are familiar. Beyond the complexity of jobber, and many library, order forms there is the question of payment. Small publishers have no real ability to carry unpaid bills because, due to a variety of factors, they are not profit-making enterprises. Another example of the problems in communication between small publishers and jobbers is the extensive questionnaries sent out by jobbers. Jobbers send these materials to large and small publishers but frequently the questions are not appropriate. They ask, what is your discount for ten or more copies, foreign subscriptions, number of pages per volume, etc. These are appropriate questions to ask of large publishers but they loose their meaning when applied to many small publishers. While many small publishers have increased their sophistication in providing this information (ISSN's, CIP, etc.) they will never account for the majority of alternative small publishers and this leads to dissatisfaction of many jobbers with the performance of small publishers. It is simply two different worlds. For example, jobbers employ sales people who visit libraries and express an interest in taking over your trade for books or periodicals. The claim is

always that they are interested in every type of library materials including free item locally produced newsletters, and so forth. However, when confronted with the full array of publications, which include a large number of non-standard items for many academic libraries, jobbers usually express an interest in the traditional quarterly publications that will offer jobbers what they need, discounts, regular billing. etc. For acquiring either books of periodicals, as with the selection of these tiems, one can use traditional library vendors but it is not the most efficient or appropriate place to do so.

Alternative Distributors

When one reads the alternative press, one is struck by near unanimity on one point: the inability of the press to break into normal distribution channels. People from all alternative perspectives realize that their major problem is neither the ideas nor the production of books, but rather the ability to present their works to the public. Traditional jobbers, as we have seen, are not the best answer. Alternative jobbers do exist, and although they are not yet the best solution to the problem, they do represent a step in the right direction.

There is not one distributor who will be able to handle all of a library's requirements. Buying direct is the best and only route in many cases. But several jobbers have defined areas of competence to help along an acquisitions policy. The largest and most inclusive of the jobbers is Bookpeople in Berkeley. Although primarily geared toward bookstores, Bookpeople can and will service the library market. Their offerings cover the whole range of alternative publishing, with an emphasis on better known publishers.

For more politically radical publications, Carrier Pigeon is a good choice. This Boston based collective has recently begun serving libraries. They carry not only books and pamphlets, but also periodicals. Their service, as well as

Bookpeople's is usually fast and efficient. Standing order plans are available through them. A distributor similar to Carrier Pigeon is Midwest Distributors. This Kansas City group deals not only with political material but poetry and fiction from small presses. They also handle periodicals. Working on a smaller but similar scale is Bellows Distribution in Minnesota.

Another good source of general distribution and standing order service is an alternative bookstore, and a source in the local community might serve. There are many throughout the country that have developed this area of their business. A Periodical Retreat in Ann Arbor, Michigan is a source, in spite of its name, of books too. W.W. 3 in New York City publishes a catalog of offerings on a wide range of alternative and radical topics. Giovanni's Room, which specializes in gay and feminist publications, is a Philadelphia bookstore which also publishes a review newsletter.

Literary small presses are better served than general alternative publishers. The advent of National Endowment for the Arts grants to facilitate the distribution of literary publications has spurred the rise of new distributing operations. Also, the established literature distributors have naturally gone into the market of small literary presses. Of those already mentioned, Midwest Distributors is a good source for literature with a political content. Also in the Midwest are two other fine distributors of primarily literary material: The Plains Bookbus and Bookslinger (formerly Truck). Plains has a yearly catalogue which provides a cross-section of Midwestern writers while Bookslinger covers the entire spectrum of literary titles. The Book Bus in New York State provides distribution for literary and visual arts materials.

SPD: Small Press Distribution is the exclusive distributor for many small presses and this California based operation has been dealing in standing order

and approval plans with libraries for several years. Small Press Traffic is a non-profit bookstore which publishes a large catalog of holdings including periodicals. Among the many bookstores that deal with literary material and have had long experience in this field are the Gotham Book Mart and the Phoenix Bookshop, both in New York City.

Alternative Press Distributors

Bellows Distribution, P.O. Box 782, Rochester, MN 55901

The Book Bus, Visual Studies Workshop, 31 Prince Street, Rochester, NY 14607 (716) 442-8676

Bookpeople, 2940 Seventh Street, Berkeley, CA 94710 (415) 549-3030; Orders: (800) 227-1516

Bookslinger, P.O. Box 16251 Ford Parkway, St. Paul, MN 55116

Carrier Pigeon, 75 Kneeland Street, Room 309, Boston, MA 02111 (617) 542-5679

Giovanni's Room, 12th and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) 923-2960

Gnomon Distribution, P.O. Box 106, Frankfort, KY 40601

Gotham Book Mart, 41 West 47th Street, New York, NY 10036

Midwest Distributors, P.O. Box 4642, Kanses City, MO 64109

Modern Times Bookstore, 3800 17th Street, San Francisco, CA 94114

Phoenix Bookshop, 22 Jones Street, New York, NY (212) 675-2795

Plains Distribution Service, Inc., P.O. Box 3112, Room 406, Fargo, ND 58102

Printed Matter, Inc., 7 Lispenard Street, New York, NY 10013

SBD: Small Press Distribution, 1636 Ocean View Ave., Kensington, CA 94707 (415) 524-2107

W.W. 3, 3 Bleecker Street, New York NY 10012 (212) 533-4144

Selection Problems

Librarians spend a significant amount of time handling the acquisition of materials once a selection has been made. Librarians are forced to deal with established jobbers that are too frequently ignorant, capricious, and without imagination. These barriers are real and librarians successfully

confront them daily. However, when presented with a problem involving a small press item, many acquisitions librarians choose to decline to acquire an item rather than overcome these less-traditional obstacles. Foremost among the barriers associated with alternative/small press materials is the lack of familiarity with the publisher. Librarians feel, in many cases, that the quality of a publication from an unknown publisher is suspect while that of a major one is a known commodity. Thus the Quixote Classic Illustration Edition of the Communist Manifesto from Quixote Press is an unknown while Clifford Irving's biography of Howard Hughes from McGraw-Hill is known. Librarians have lost confidence in their ability to examine materials and make an intelligent selection without benefit of a body of critical work.

A more common barrier to the acquisition of alternative/small press materials is the lack of an address. Librarians are too frequently stymied by the lack of an address for a small/alternative publisher and do nothing to overcome it. A large number of alternative publishers are listed in the directory carried in Books in Print even when their works are not listed. Alternatives in Print provides the largest number of alternative press publishers' addresses of any single volume and is an essential for any acquisitions librarian. When these or other published sources fail there are two easily available solutions. When the city of publication (or the area about which a volume is concerned) is known a simple form letter or post card to the local public library will nearly always provide a quick response with the address. Public libraries are nearly always pleased to provide this service and will frequently contact the publisher (usually the author too) and provide additional ordering information such as price, etc. While some libraries use this method occasionally it is quite appropriate to a regular

acquisitions program as has been demonstrated by Gerald Eggleston, Acquisitions Librarian, at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin over the last twelve years. Thus with American Library Directory and a supply of forms there are virtually no publishers whose works need remain unavailable for lack of an address. When librarians receive these addresses a simple self-created address file will retain this information and reduce future costs and delays.

Many excellent libraries insist that a book or periodical receive three reviews (usually favorable ones) prior to ordering it for the collection. While there is some merit in this approach, especially for very expensive reference works, this would prevent the acquisition of nearly all alternative/small press materials. Librarians should select materials on the basis of their training and intelligence and not be bound by such routine practices. In fact, many could do much better at collection development than they do at present. By relying on their own abilities and developing their own knowledge of publishers and authors beyond the generally proffered knowledge of the library world, librarians can competently judge a large number of books and periodicals. Not all books and periodicals can be viewed prior to selection, the most common justification for reviews, but neither method insures an absence of errors. By seeking alternative materials in local bookstores or asking for copies on approval it is possible for librarians to apply their critical skills to alternative materials in ways which are fair and equitable.

In many cases libraries should consider ordering alternative/small presses directly from the publisher. In no case will a distributor, even an alternative library distributor, be able to supply all titles needed by a library. While there have been many arguments against direct ordering present-

ed in library literature, based on cost and efficiency, the most important criterion of a successful selection and ordering process is the presence of appropriate materials in the library. When acquiring alternative/small press materials a library will frequently be requested to provide a jobber with the address of the publisher or to cancel the order. When the method employed above for locating an address, or other appropriate means, needs to be employed, there is no real increase in burden to then order the item directly. Besides, one may get the item faster by ordering directly than through a jobber unfamiliar with the alternative press. Another benefit of ordering materials directly from alternative/small press publishers is to bring the library in contact with the publisher which will usually mean being placed on the publishers' mailing list which will in turn expand the number of titles the library can consider. In addition, the library will frequently receive a greater discount than would be possible through a jobber (where there may even be a service charge and no discount for such orders). Beyond the benefits related directly to the ordering process the librarian will acquire a greater knowledge of small/alternative press publishing than would be possible when dealing through a distributor. On the whole a library will only place a small number of direct orders for alternative materials unless it is a specialized research library dealing with such materials. And thus direct ordering should not be seen as an insurmountable problem.

Librarians need to have a more imaginative and self-reliant view of the development of library collections, one that is dynamic in its interpretation of principles. Irwin Knoll, editor of The Progressive, in Madison, Wisconsin, related an anecdote that illustrates the dangers of too slavish an interpretation of one accepted and hallowed library practice, the balanced collection. The Progressive was given funds to provide a number of gratis library

subscriptions around the country through a donor. The magazine's staff selected a small public library in Virginia and sent them a letter informing them that they would be receiving a one-year subscription to The Progressive, courtesy of a certain individual. The library wrote back to The Progressive informing them that they would be unable to accept this generosity because if they added a liberal publication to their collection they felt that it would unbalance the collection and they would be forced to subscribe to Human Events or another conservative publication and they could not afford to do so. After recovering his composure Knoll wrote to the editors of Human Events who agreed to provide a gratis subscription to their own journal so that the small library would be able to have both titles and still maintain the crucial balance. However laughable the anecdote is it also represents a perspective on collection development that is most unfortunate, a position that seeks to avoid controversy rather than serve the patrons.

Libraries need to have as wide a possible definition of publishers, one that includes self-publication and all spectrums of alternative materials, so that all patrons of a library may be served. When libraries consider the informational needs of their patrons and seek to meet these needs with information, no matter the source, they will have met fully their obligations and responsibilities.

FOOTNOTES

1 page 1, Alternative Press Index, v. 2, #3; July-Sept., 1970. Northfield NM: Radical Research Center. Quoted in James P. Danky's Undergrounds: A Union List of Alternative Periodicals in Libraries of the United States and Canada. Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1974, p. x.

2 Statement made at the Association of American Publishers/Resources and Technical Services Division-sponsored program, "Libraries and Small/Alternative Publishing: Book Selection and Acquisition," June 25, 1979 at the American Library Association Annual Meeting, Dallas, Texas.

3 Alternative Press Index. Northfield, Minnesota: Radical Research Center, 1970. Volume 1, Numbers 1 and 2; July-Dec., 1969.

4 Alternative Press Index. Baltimore, Maryland: Alternative Press Center 1976. Volume 6, Number 1; Jan.-Mar., 1974, cover.

5 Alternative Press Index. Baltimore, Maryland: Alternative Press Center, 1977. Volume 7, Number 1; Jan.-Mar., 1975, cover.

6 Dick Akeroyd and Russ Benedict, "A Directory of Ephemera Collections in a National Underground Network," Wilson Library Bulletin, Volume 48, Number 3; p. 236. November, 1973.

7 Danky, Undergrounds, p. vii.

8 Bill Katz, Magazine Selection, How to Build a Community-Oriented Collection. New York, and London, R.R. Bowker, Company, 1971, p. 21.

Access to Alternatives:

New Approaches in Cataloging

By Sanford Berman

Head Cataloger
Hennepin County Library
Edina, Minnesota

It's not enough to simply acquire alternative and small-press materials. They must also be made easily accessible to library users by means of accurate, intelligible, and thorough cataloging.

Most libraries depend heavily, if not totally, upon MARC, OCLC, and similar sources for their bibliographic data -- that is, the complete records for specific works. And even when such data aren't readily available through "the tube," on cards, or in the form of Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP), libraries tend to rely upon standard, Library of Congress tools and practices (like the LC subject heading scheme) to perform in-house, "original" cataloging. This reliance upon uniform rules and "authorities" seems eminently sensible and economical. In practice, however, it isn't. For when the Library of Congress and its imitators catalog an "alternative" or small-press item, the results are ordinarily pathetic, characterized by:

-- a failure to assign sufficient subject headings and other added entries (that is, access-points);

-- a failure to adequately and helpfully indicate special features or content-elements not discernible from the title alone;

-- a failure to use subject terms that faithfully and precicely express the content of the work in familiar, unbiased language.

If alternative media are, indeed, regularly under- or mis-cataloged -- thus wasting much of the money and effort expended on securing and processing them -- the remedy for this malaise is either to catalog them independently of the LC system, or, at minimum, to deliberately correct, expand, and improve the usual "outside copy," as well as employing basic "tools" -- like LCSH -- in a critical fashion.

To aid in fairly and effectively cataloging small-press, radical, ethnic, women's, and "New Age" work, here are a few guidelines, followed by graphic, comparative examples of both "standard" and "alternative" treatments:

Guidelines

1. Make added entries for sponsoring, producing, or otherwise closely associated presses, groups, and agencies; and, for informational purposes, provide "public notes" in the catalog that briefly identify such producers and organizations.

Sample added entries

Blofeld, John.
Taoism; the road to immortality.
Shambhala, 1978.

I. Shambhala Publications.

Kleyman, Paul, 1945-
Senior power: growing old rebelliously. Glide Publications, copyright 1974.

I. New Glide Publicatoins.

Krivananda.
Eastern thoughts, Western thoughts.
Ananda Publications, copyright 1973.

I. Ananda Publications

Entrance: 4 Chicano poets .....
Greenfield Review Press, copyright 1975.

I. Greenfield Review Press

Bruchac, Joseph, 1942- compiler.
Words from the house of the dead; prison writings from Soledad.....
Crossing Press, copyright 1974.

I. Crossing Press.

Lesbian lives; biographies of women from The ladder.....
Diana Press, copyright 1976.

I. Diana Press.

Sample notes

Shambhala Publications.

Here are entered materials produced by a San Francisco house "dedicated to exploring and mapping man's inner world, and to expressing creatively the potential of man's inner evolution through the medium of books of quality."

Diana Press.

Here are entered materials produced by an Oakland, California, press that publishes "feminist books by women, for women."

Kids Can Press.

Here are entered materials issued by a press "formed to provide Canadian urban children with an alternative literature reflecting their own environment, and to counter damaging sexual stereotypes found in most children's books."

Feminist Press.

Here are entered works issued by a non-profit press that specializes in "reprints of neglected women's writings, biographies, & materials for non-sexist curriculum at every educational level."

Crossing Press.

Here are entered materials issued by a Trumansburg, New York, press that specializes in "books that people need, i.e., food for spirit, body, and soul: poetry books, cookbooks, and children's stories."

New Glide Publications.

Here are entered materials produced by a nonprofit, community-based press in San Francisco which emphasizes women's issues and new lifestyles. Founded in 1968 as Glide Publications, the press in early 1977 became completely independent.

Liberation Support Movement.

Here are entered materials produced by an organization, founded in 1968, "whose purpose is to raise North American consciousness of and solidarity with national liberation movements."

West End Press.

Here are entered materials produced by a Cambridge, Massachusetts, house dedicated to "recapturing the common experience of ... writers of the 30's -- a collective experience of expression, a sharing of social and personal understanding, a common solidarity against poverty and the threat of war and fascism."

Booklegger Press.

Here are entered works issued by a "feminist collective of information freaks" in San Francisco.

Urban Information Interpreters, inc.

Here are entered materials produced by a Washington-based organization that seeks to "attack...poverty, racism and repression in the social system...through information access."

2. Make added entries for subtitles and catch-titles that catalog-users may remember and seek.

Sample title added entries

Bruchac, Joseph, 1942- compiler.
Words from the house of the dead; prison writings from Soledad.

I. Title. II. Title: Prison writings from Soledad. III. Title: The house of the dead. IV. Title: Soledad prison writings.

Kleyman, Paul, 1945-
Senior power; growing old rebelliously.

I. Title. II. Title: Growing old rebelliously.

Entrance: 4 Chicano poets.....

I. Title: 4 Chicano poets. II. Title: Chicano poets.

Krivananda.
Eastern thoughts, Western thoughts.....

I. Title. II. Title: Western thoughts, Eastern thoughts.

3. Impose no upper limit on subject tracings, applying as many as necessary to substantially and accurately reflect the content of a given work.

4. Assign subject tracings to novels,short stories, poetry, and other literary genres on the same basis as to non-fiction.

5. Reform biased, imprecise, awkward, or antique subject descriptors that misrepresent, defame, or "bury" the topics they ostensibly denote. For example:

Use	Instead of
COLONIZED PEOPLES	NATIVE RACES
DISABLED PERSONS	HANDICAPPED
FILMS	MOVING-PICTURES
FREEDOM OF SPEECH [THE PRESS, etc.]	LIBERTY OF SPEECH [THE PRESS, etc.]
GAYS	HOMOSEXUALS
GUN CONTROL	FIREARMS -- LAWS AND REGULATIONS
HUMANS	MAN
INUIT	ESKIMOS

JEWS -- RELATIONS WITH GENTILES or JEWISH-GENTILE RELATIONS; JEWS -- GOVERNMENT RELATIONS; JEWS AND NON-JEWS; "JEWISH QUESTION" (ANTISEMITIC DOCTRINE); etc.	JEWISH QUESTION
LABOR UNIONS	TRADE-UNIONS
MIDDLE EAST	NEAR EAST
MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS	CORPORATIONS, INTERNATIONAL
RECORDS	PHONORECORDS or SOUND RECORDINGS
SENIORS [or SENIOR CITIZENS]	AGED
TAPES	PHOTOTAPES
THIRD WORLD	UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS
TRADITIONAL RELIGION	RELIGION, PRIMITIVE
UNITED STATES -- COLONIES	UNITED STATES -- TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS
WORKING CLASSES	LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES
WORLD WAR, 1914-1918	EUROPEAN WAR, 1914-1918

6. Establish new descriptors to represent subjects not currently "legitimized" nor recognized in the LC thesaurus. For instance, as of July 1979, none of these terms -- each the unquestionable theme or genre of already-cataloged works -- appears in LCSH:

AFRICAN GAY, INDIAN, JEWISH, SLAVE, WOMEN'S, etc. RESISTANCE AND REVOLTS

AGEISM

AGRIBUSINESS

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

ANARCHA-FEMINISM

ANIMAL LIBERATION

ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT

APARTHEID

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

BAKKE CASE

"BEAT" FICTION [POETRY, etc.]

CLASSISM

COLLECTIVES

DECRIMINALIZATION OF MARIJUANA

DECRIMINALIZATION OF PROSTITUTION

DEPROGRAMMING

DISABILITY RIGHTS MOVEMENT

ECO-FICTION

EUROCOMMUNISM

FAMILY PLANNING

FEMINIST ESSAYS [FICTION, FILMS, POETRY, etc]

FOOD CO-OPS

FREE CLINICS

FREE UNIVERSITIES

GAY ARTISTS [AUTHORS, SOLDIERS, TEACHERS, etc.]

GAY RIGHTS

GHETTOES

HANDICAPISM

HOLISTIC HEALTH

HOMESTEADING

HOMOPHOBIA

HOSPICES

INNER CITY

KIBBUTZ

KWANZA

LABOR ORGANIZING

LABOR PERIODICALS [SONGS, etc.]

LABOR SOLIDARITY

LESBIAN MOTHERS

LIBERTARIANISM

MENTAL PATIENTS' LIBERATION MOVEMENT

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

MIND CONTROL

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

NAZIS

NEOCOLONIALISM

"NEW AGE"

PATIENTS' RIGHTS

PROLETARIAN FICTION

PUNK ROCK MUSIC

RADICAL THEATER

RED POWER

ROSENBERG CASE

SELF-CARE

SELF-HELP LAW

SELF-HELP PSYCHOLOGY

SELF-MANAGEMENT [or WORKERS' CONTROL]

SELF-PUBLISHING

SUSPECTS' RIGHTS

TENANTS' RIGHTS

TENANTS' UNIONS

THIRD WORLD LITERATURE

TRAIL OF BROKEN TREATIES, 1972

UJAMAA VILLAGES

UNDERGROUND COMIC BOOKS, STRIPS, etc.

WAGES FOR HOUSEWORK MOVEMENT

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

WOMEN'S SHELTERS

YOUTH LIBERATION

(The Hennepin County Library Authority File, semiannual New periodicals index, Alternative Press Centre subject heading list, and Joan Marshall's On equal terms may prove helpful in establishing new forms, but daily newspapers, TV, radio, and the alternative product itself -- whether a magazine, book, film, pamphlet, tape, record, or poster -- constitute the best, most contemporary and authentic guides or "authorities.")

7. Compose notes to clarify contents, indicate special features, and show relationships to other works, persons, or groups.

Examples

*LC/OCLC

Seldman, Neil N.
Common sense radicalism. Mutualist Books, c1977.

1. Environmental policy -- United States. 2. Decentralization in government -- United States. I. Title.

Madness network news reader. Edited by Sherry Hirsch and others . Glide Publications 1974 .

*Alternative

Seldman, Neil N.
Common sense radicalism.
Mutualist Books, copyright 1977.
1. Radicalism -- United States. 2. Appropriate technology. 3. Decentralization. 4. Community organization. 5. Alternative economics. I. Mutualist Books. II. Title.

Madness network news reader; edited by Sherry Hirsch and others.
Glide Publications, 1974.

*LC/OCLC

1. Psychiatry--Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Hirsch, Sherry, 1947- comp. II. Madness network news.

*Alternative

politics of hospitalization. The final "solution."- The resistance.

1. Antipsychiatry. 2. Mental Patients' Liberation Movement. 3. Psychiatric malpractice. 4. Shock therapy. 5. Psychiatric hospitals. I. Hirsch, Sherry, 1947- compiler. II. Madness network news. III. New Glide Publications.

Resources for Community Change
Gonna rise again! Economic organizing for hard times... R.C.C., 1976.

1. Labor and laboring classes--United States--Political activity--Addresses, essays, lectures. 2. Unemployed--United States--Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Title.

Resources for Community Change.
Gonna rise again! Economic organizing for hard times... R.C.C., 1976.

1. Unemployment--United States. 2. Working classes--United States. 3. Strikes and lockouts--Handbooks, manuals, etc. 4. Labor organizing. 5. Labor education. I. Title. II. Title: Economic organizing for hard times. III. Title: Organizing for hard times.

Epica Task Force.
Puerto Rico: a people challenging colonialism; a people's primer... Epica, 1976.

1. Puerto Rico--Economic conditions--1918- 2. Puerto Rico--Politics and government--1952- 3. Puerto Rico --History--1952- I. Title.

Epica Task Force.
Puerto Rico: a people challenging colonialism; a people's primer... Epica, 1976.

1. Puerto Rican resistance and revolts. 2. Colonized peoples--Puerto Rico. 3. United States--Colonies. I. Title.

San Francisco Women's History Group.
What have women done?... United Front Press, 1975.

"A photo essay on the history of working women in the United States."

1. Women--United States--History. 2. Women--United States--Employment. 3. Feminists--United States--History. I. Title.

San Francisco Women's History Group.
What have women done?... United Front Press, 1975.

"A photo essay on the history of working women in the United States."

1. Women workers--United States--History --Pictorial works. 2. Women labor unionists--United States--History--Pictorial works. 3. Working class women--United States--History--Pictorial works. I. United Front Press. II. Title.

*LC/OCLC

Franke, Richard W.
East Timor: the hidden war...
East Timor Defense Committee, 1976.

1. Timor, Portuguese--History.
I. Title.

Ehrenreich, Barbara.
Complaints and disorders; the sexual politics of sickness. By Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English... Feminist Press, 1973.

(Glass Mountain pamphlet no. 2)

1. Women--Health and hygiene--Sociological aspects. 2. Gynecology--History. I. English, Deirdre, joint author. II. Title.

Edwards, Alison.
Rape, racism, and the white women's movement; an answer to Susan Brownmiller...
Sojourner Truth Organization, 1975?

1. Rape. 2. Race problems. 3. Brownmiller, Susan. Against our will: men, women and rape. I. Title.

Mass, Bonnie.
Population target: the political economy of population control in Latin America... Latin American Working Group, 1976.

1. Birth control--Latin America. 2. Birth control--Economic aspects--Latin America. 3. Latin America--Population. I. Latin American Working Group. II. Title.

*Alternative

Franke, Richard W.
East Timor: the hidden war...
East Timor Defense Committee, 1976.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Fretilin: East Timor's genuine liberation movement.- Indonesia goes to war.- Washington's hand in the invasion.

1. Fretilin. 2. National liberation movements--East Timor. 3. Colonized peoples--East Timor. 4. East Timor. I. East Timor Defense Committee. II. Title. III. Title: The hidden war.

Ehrenreich, Barbara.
Complaints and disorders; the sexual politics of sickness. By Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English... Feminist Press, 1973.

(Glass Mountain pamphlet no. 2)

1. Sexism in medicine. 2. Sexism in gynecology. I. English, Deirdre, joint author. II. Feminist Press. III. Title: The sexual politics of sickness. IV. Title: Disorders and complaints. V. Title. VI. Series: Glass Mountain pamphlets, no. 2.

Edwards, Alison.
Rape, racism, and the white women's movement; an answer to Susan Brownmiller...
Sojourner Truth Organization, 1975?

1. Rape. 2. Racism. 3. Brownmiller, Susan. Against our will: men, women, and rape. 4. Women's movement. I. Sojourner Truth Organization. II. Title. III. Title: The white women's movement.

Mass, Bonnie.
Population target; the political economy of population control in Latin America... Latin American Working Group, 1976.

1. Birth control--Latin America. 2. Population control--Latin America. 3. Latin America--Population. 4. Imperialism, American--Latin America. I. Latin American Working Group. II. Title: III. Title: Population control in Latin America.

*LC/OCLC

Nguyen Khiac Vien.
Tradition and revolution in Vietnam... Indochina Resource Center, 1974.

CONTENTS: Some reflections on ending the war.- The judo lesson.- Confucianism and Marxism in Vietnam.- Water, rice, and men.- The Vietnamese experience and the Third World.- The American war: an interview with Jeune Afrique.- The old banyan tree.

1. Vietnam (Democratic Republic, 1946-)--Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Title.

Ehrenreich, Barbara.
Witches, midwives, and nurses; a history of women healers. Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English... Feminist Press, 1978.

(Glass Mountain pamphlet, no. 1)

1. Midwifery. 2. Women. I. English, Deirdre. II. Title.

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.
Subversion in Chile: a case study in U.S. corporate intrigue in the Third World... Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, 1972.

(Spokesman books)

"The documents reproduced in this book are the internal memoranda of the ITT-International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation..."
On spine: ITT-CIA: subversion in Chile.

1. International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. 2. Chile--Politics and government--1970- 3. United States--Foreign relations--Chile.

*Alternative

Nguyen Khiac Vien.
Tradition and revolution in Vietnam... Indochina Resource Center, 1974.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Some reflections on ending the war.- Confucianism and Marxism in Vietnam.- The Vietnamese experience and the Third World.- The American war: an interview with Jeune Afrique.

1. Vietnam--History. 2. Revolutions--Vietnam. 3. Communism--Vietnam. 4. National liberation movements--Vietnam. I. Indochina Resource Center. II. Title.

Ehrenreich, Barbara.
Witches, midwives, and nurses; a history of women healers. By Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English... Feminist Press, 1978.

(Glass Mountain pamphlet, no. 1)

1. Midwifery. 2. Women physicians. 3. Sexism in medicine. 4. Women medical personnel. I. English, Deirdre, joint author. II. Feminist Press. III. Title: IV. Title: Women healers: a history. V. Title: Nurses, witches, and midwives. VI. Title: Midwives, witches, and nurses. VII. Series: Glass Mountain pamphlets, no. 1.

Subversion in Chile; a case study in U.S. corporate intrigue in the Third World...
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, 1972.

(Spokesman books)

"The documents reproduced...are the internal memoranda of the ITT..."
On spine: ITT-CIA: subversion in Chile.

1. International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. 2. Chile--Politics and government--1970- . 3. United States--Foreign relations--Chile. 4. Chile--Foreign relations--United States. 5. Imperialism, American--Chile. 6. Corporate accountability. 7. Multinational corporations--Case studies. I. Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. II. International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. III. Title: ITT-CIA: subversion in Chile. IV. Title: CIA-ITT: subversion in Chile.

*LC/OCLC

4. Chile--Foreign relations--United States. I. Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. II. Title. III. Title: ITT-CIA: subversion in Chile.

Klare, Michael T., 1942-
Supplying repression... Field Foundation, 1977.

1. Military assistance, American. 2. Civil rights. 3. Political rights. I. Field Foundation. II. Title.

Bergman, Arlene Eisen.
Women of Viet Nam... Peoples Press, 1975.

1. Women--Vietnam. 2. Feminism--Vietnam. I. Title.

The History book... Peace Press, 1977, c1974.

1. World history--Pictorial works. 2. Europe--History. 3. Africa--History. I. Rydberg, Phal. II. Schmorleitz, Carol Baum.

West, Celeste.
The passionate perils of publishing. By Celeste West and Valerie Wheat... Booklegger Press, 1978.

1. Publishers and publishing. 2. Authorship--Handbooks, manuals, etc. 3. Publishing as a profession. I. Wheat, Valerie. II. Title. III. Title: Booklegger's guide to: The passionate perils of publishing.

*Alternative

V. Title: U.S. corporate intrigue in the Third World. VI. Series.

Klare, Michael T., 1942-
Supplying repression... Field Foundation, 1977.

1. Military assistance, American--Third World. 2. Repression, Political--Third World. 3. Police--Third World. 4. Military-industrial complex--United States. I. Institute for Policy Studies. II. Title.

Bergman, Arlene Eisen.
Women of Viet Nam... Peoples Press, 1975.

1. Women--Vietnam. 2. Feminism--Vietnam. 3. Sexism--Vietnam. 4. Women's resistance and revolts--Vietnam. I. Peoples Press. II. Title.

The History book... Peace Press, 1977, copyright 1974.

1. World history--Pictorial works. 2. Europe--History. 3. Africa--History. 4. Imperialism--History. 5. Third World--History. 6. Capitalism--History. 7. Colonized peoples --History. 8. Working classes--History. I. Rydberg, Phal, joint author. II. Schmorleitz, Carol Baum, translator. III. Peace Press.

West, Celeste.
The passionate perils of publishing. By Celeste West and Valerie Wheat... Booklegger Press, 1978.

Cover title: Booklegger's guide to the passionate perils of publishing.
PARTIAL CONTENTS: The literary-industrial complex. Publishers owned by conglomerates. Publishers' merger mania.- Roll yr own: a guide for new publishers, self-publishers, and authors.- Discovering the wild & free press. Guides, directories, indexes. Alternative review & news media. Selected distributors.- Feminists in print.- Kids' liberated literature.- The library free press.

*LC/OCLC

1. Self-publishing. 2. Publishers and publishing. 3. Alternative press--Directories. 4. Small press publications--Bibliography. 5. Small press distributors--Directories. 6. Alternative press--Directories. 6. Alternative press--Bibliography. 7. Women's publishers and publishing--Directories. 8. Women's publishers and publishing--Bibliography. 9. Children's literature, Non-sexist--Publishing--Directories. 10. Libraries--Periodicals--Bibliography. 11. Bi business and publishing. I. Wheat, Valerie, joint author. II. Booklegger Press. III. Title. IV. Title: The perils of publishing.

Kleps, Art.
Millbrook: the true story of the early years of the psychedelic revolution... Bench Press, c1977.

1. Hallucinations and illusions. 2. Leary, Timothy Francis, 1920- 3. Millbrook, N.Y. I. Title.

Butler, Sandra, 1938-
Conspiracy of silence; the trauma of incest.. New Glide Publications, c1978.

1. Incest. 2. Sex crimes--United States. I. Title.

The Briarpatch book... New Glide Publications; Reed Books, 1978.

A collection of 1st 8 issues of the Briarpatch review.

1. Small business--Management--Addresses, essays, lectures.

*Alternative

Kleps, Art.
Millbrook: the true story of the early years of the psychedelic revolution... Bench Press, copyright 1977.

1. Leary, Timothy Francis, 1920- 2. Millbrook, New York. 3. Psychedelic experience. I. Bench Press. II. Title. III. Title: The psychedelic revolution.

Butler, Sandra, 1938-
Conspiracy of silence; the trauma of incest.. New Glide Publications, copyright 1978.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: The children.- The aggressors.- The mothers.- The family.- History of a survivor.

1. Incestuous assault. 2. Incest victim services. I. New Glide Publications. II. Title. III. Title: The trauma of incest.

The Briarpatch book... New Glide Publications; Reed Books, 1978.

Reprint of Briarpatch review: a journal of right livelihood & simple living, issues 1-8, Spring 1975-Autumn 1977.

1. Briarpatch Network. 2. Small business. 3. Skill-sharing. 4. Alternative economics. 5. Alternative lifestyles. 6. Appropriate technology. 7. Simple life. I. New Glide Publications. II. Reed Books. III. Title: Briarpatch review book. IV. Title: Right livelihood book. V. Title: Simple living book.

*LC/OCLC

The history of shock treatment...

Bibliography: .....
Includes indexes.

1. Shock therapy--History--Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Frank, Leonard Roy, 1932-

Chutzpah Collective.
Chutzpah...

Bibliography: .....

1. Jews--History--20th century--Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Title.

*Alternative

Frank, Leonard Roy, 1932- editor.
The history of shock treatment.
Edited and published by Leonard Roy Frank.
Copyright 1978.

Includes "chronologically arranged selections" and "four original articles," as well as "ECT death chronology," "Shock doctor roster," glossary, and bibliographies.

1. Insulin shock therapy--History. 2. Electric shock therapy--History. 3. Metrazol shock therapy--History. 4. Shock therapy--History. 5. Shock therapy--Bibliography. 6. Antipsychiatry. 7. Psychiatric malpractice. 8. Patients' rights. 9. Mental Patients' Liberation Movement. I. Title. II. Title: ECT death chronology. III. Title: Shock doctor roster.

Chutzpah Collective.
Chutzpah: a Jewish liberation anthology.
Edited by Steven Lubet and others. New Glide Publications, copyright 1977.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Singing in a strange land: Jewish life in America. Role models for Jewish women. The Jewish sorority: sisterhood perverted. Why we write about Gay Liberation.- Anti-Semitism.- The joy of socialism, the heartbreak of capitalism.- Two peoples, two states: self-determination in the Middle East.- In forests and ghettos: Jewish resistance to the Nazis.

1. Jewish radicalism. 2. Jewish gays. 3. Jewish resistance and revolts. 4. Anti-semitism. 5. Jewish women. 6. Jewish-Americans. 7. Israeli-Arab relations. 8. Sexism in Judaism. I. Lubet, Steven, editor. II. New Glide Publications. III. Title. IV. Title: Jewish Liberation anthology.

*LC/OCLC

Brown, Rita Mae.
Rubyfruit jungle... Daughters, inc. [1973]

I. Title.

Callenbach, Ernest.
Ecotopia: the notebooks and reports of William Weston... Banyan Tree Books...[1975]

I. Title.

Maury, Inez, 1909-
My mother the mail carrier = Mi mama la cartera...illustrated by Lady McCrady; translated by Norah E. Alemany... Feminist Press, c1976.

English and Spanish.
SUMMARY: A five-year-old describes the loving and close relationship she has with her mother, a mail carrier, and also relates some aspects of her mother's job.

1. Spanish language--Readers. [1. Mothers and daughters--Fiction. 2. Mothers--Employment--Fiction. 3. Postal service--Letter carriers--Fiction. 4. Spanish language--Readers] I. McCrady, Lady. II. Title. III. Title: Mi mama la cartera.

*Alternative

Brown, Rita Mae.
Rubyfruit jungle. Daughters, 1973.

1. Lesbians--Fiction. 2. Women radicals--Fiction. 3. Feminist fiction. I. Daughters, inc. II. Title. III. Title: Ruby fruit jungle.

Callenbach, Ernest.
Ecotopia; the notebooks and reports of William Weston... Banyan Tree Books... 1975.

1. Ecology--Northwestern States--Fiction. 2. Eco-fiction. 3. Utopias--Fiction. 4. Alternative economics--Fiction. 5. Appropriate technology--Fiction. I. Banyan Tree Books. II. Title.

Maury, Inez, 1909-
My mother the mail carrier: Mi mama la cartera. Illustrated by Lady McCrady. Translated by Norah E. Alemany. Feminist Press, copyright 1976.

In English and Spanish.

1. Mother and daughter--Fiction. 2. Working mothers--Fiction. 3. Five-year-olds--Fiction. 4. Mail carriers--Fiction. 5. Children's literature, Non-sexist. 6. Bilingual materials--English/Spanish. 7. Single-parent family--Fiction. 8. Latino families--Fiction. 9. Children's literature, Spanish. I. McCrady, Lady, illustrator. II. Feminist Press. III. Title. IV. Title: Mi mama la cartera.

*LC/OCLC

I. F. Stone's weekly (Motion picture). I. F. Stone Project, 1973. Made by Jerry Bruck, Jr.

SUMMARY: Presents a portrait of Izzy Stone, who created a newspaper to bring the truth to the common man.

1. Stone, Isidor F., 1907- I. Stone (I. F.) Project (Firm).

Joyce at 34 (Motion picture). Joyce Chopra and Claudia Weill. Released by New Day Films, 1973.

SUMMARY: Tells how an independent filmmaker and her husband face new challenges when they become parents. Shows how both wife and husband struggle to adapt to the sudden stress caused by a conflict of career, love, and male privilege.

1. Family. 2. Parent and child. 3. Role playing. I. Chopra, Joyce. II. Weill, Claudia. III. New Day Films.

Shange, Ntozake.
Sassafrass... Shameless Hussy Press, c1976.

I. Title.

Men's lives (Motion picture). Josh Hanig and Will Roberts. Released by New Day Films, 1974.

SUMMARY: Uses a series of candid interviews in order to show what American boys and men believe about the American concept of masculinity.

1. Men. 2. Boys. 3. Masculinity (Psychology)--Public opinion. 4. National characteristics, American--Public opinion. I. Hanig, Josh. II. Roberts, Will. III. New Day Films.

*Alternative

I. F. Stone's weekly (Motion picture). I. F. Stone Project, 1973. Made by Jerry Bruck, Jr. Distributed by Open Circle Cinema.

SUMMARY: A profile of reporter, social critic, and antiwar activist "Izzy" Stone, whose Weekly made journalistic history for its candor, independence and exposés.

1. Journalists, Jewish-American. 2. Stone, Isidor F., 1907-. 3. Radical journalists. 4. Investigative journalism. 5. Journalism, Political. I. Bruck, Jerry. II. Open Circle Cinema. III. Title: Stone's weekly.

Joyce at 34 (Motion picture). Joyce Chopra and Claudia Weill. Released by New Day Films, 1973.

SUMMARY: Examines the life of a filmmaker/mother and her family, including segments dealing with the husband's role and with the grandmother and her friends who earlier had to decide between career and family.

1. Women filmmakers. 2. Working mothers. 3. Father and child. 4. Sex role. 5. Feminist films. 6. Women's films. I. Chopra, Joyce. II. Weill, Claudia. III. New Day Films.

Shange, Ntozake.
Sassafrass... Shameless Hussy Press, copyright 1976.

1. Afro-American women--Fiction. 2. Feminist fiction. I. Shameless Hussy Press. II. Title.

Men's lives (Motion picture). Josh Hanig & Will Roberts. Released by New Day Films, 1975.

SUMMARY: Documentary about masculinity in America, examining society's influence on men and how men view both themselves and women

1. Academy Award films. 2. Men--Lifestyles. 3. Manhood (Psychology). 4. Sex role. 5. Men's liberation. 6. Men--Interviews. 7. Boys--Interviews. I. Hanig, Josh. II. Roberts, Will. III. New Day Films.

*LC/OCLC

Patri, Giacomo, 1898-
White collar; a novel in linocuts... Celestial Arts, 1975.

1. Patri, Giacomo, 1898- 2. United States--History--1933-1945--Pictorial works. 3. United States in art. I. Title.

*Alternative

Patri, Giacomo, 1898-
White collar; a novel in linocuts. Introduction by Rockwell Kent; afterword by John L. Lewis. New ed. Celestial Arts, 1975.

"A classic from the Great Depression."

1. Stories without words. 2. Capitalism--United States--Fiction. 3. Depressions--1929--United States--Fiction. 4. Labor solidarity--Fiction. 5. "White collar" workers--Fiction. 6. The Thirties--Fiction. I. Celestial Arts. II. Lewis, John L., 1880-1969. III. Kent, Rockwell, 1882- IV. Title.

Angola: Victory is certain (Phonodisc). Paredon Records... [1970]

Title on slipcase: A vitoria e certa.
"Songs of the liberation army of MPLA. Recorded in the liberated zones by members of the Liberation Support Movement."
Sung in Portuguese and Mbunda.
Words of the songs, with English translations and notes...inserted in slipcase.

1. Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola--Songs and music. 2. Songs, Angolan. I. Title: Victory is certain. II. Title: A vitoria e certa.

Angola: Victory is certain (Phonograph record). Songs of the Liberation Army of MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola). Paredon... 19?
Title on slipcase: A vitoria e certa.
"Recorded in the liberated zones by members of the Liberation Support Movement."
Sung in Portuguese and Mbunda.
Includes text with English translations and notes...

1. Songs, Angolan. 2. Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola--Songs and music. 3. Revolutionary ballads and songs, Angolan. 4. National liberation movements--Angola--Songs and music. I. Paredon Records. II. Liberation Support Movement. III. Title: Victory is certain. IV. Title: A vitoria e certa. V. Title: Songs of the Liberation Army of MPLA.

*LC/OCLC	*Alternative
[No entry found]	The politics of prostitution: resources for legal change. Written by Jennifer James and others. 2d ed. Social Research Asscciates, 1977. 1. Prostitution, Female--Law and legislation. 2. Decriminalization of prostitution. I. James, Jennifer, joint author. II. Social Research Associates.
[No entry found]	Spiritual community guide #4. Spiritual Community Publications/NAM, copyright 1978. PARTIAL CONTENTS: Resources for a new age. Whole mind/whole body. Education. Community. Mother earth. Science & technology. Arts.- Guide to spiritual growth centers.- Community directory. 1. "New Age" centers, organizations, etc.--Directories. 2. Therapeutic centers, groups, etc.--Directories. 3. Occult centers, organizations, etc.--Directories. 4. Cults--United States--Directories. 5. Counter-culture--United States--Directories. I. Spiritual Community Publications. II. Title: Spiritual growth centers guide.
[No entry found]	Lyons, Gracie. Constructive criticism: a handbook. Issues in Radical Therapy, copyright 1976. 1. Self-help psychology. 2. Criticizing. 3. Defensiveness (Psychology). 4. Self-criticism. I. Issues in Radical Therapy. II. Title.
[No entry found]	MacNeil, Rita. Born a woman (Phonograph record). Boot Records....1975. 1. Feminist songs. 2. Women--Songs and music. I. Boot Records.II. Title.

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/No entry found/

Virgo rising (Phonograph record). The once and future woman. Thunderbird.....1973.

"Songs of sisterhood," written and performed by Malvina Reynolds, Janet Smith, Charley's Aunts, Nancy Raven, Kit Miller, Mollie Gregory, and Joan Lowe.

1. Feminist songs. I. Reynolds, Malvina. II. Raven, Nancy. III. Charley's Aunts (Musical group). IV. Smith, Janet. V. Title: The once and future woman.

/No entry found/

Continuous woman (Motion picture). Twin Cities Women's Film Collective, copyright 1974.

SUMMARY: Studies the strengths and alternatives of women through the eyes of five women who recognize their own strengths.

1. Alternative lifestyles. 2. Women--Interviews. 3. Women--Social conditions. 4. Sex role. 5. Lesbianism. 6. Women--Minneapolis. 7. Women's films. I. Twin Cities Women's Film Collective.

/No entry found/

My people are my home (Motion picture). Twin Cities Women's Film Collective. Released by Femme Films, copyright 1976.

SUMMARY: Examines Midwestern women's history through the writing and life of Meridel LeSueur, Minnesota poet and novelist. Uses historical photographs and film footage.

1. Women's films. 2. Women--Middle West (United States)--History. 3. Authors, Women. 4. LeSueur, Meridel. I. Twin Cities Women's Film Collective. II. Femme Films.

/No entry found/

Mountaingrove, Ruth.
Turned on woman songbook. New Woman Press, 1975.

Includes 29 songs.
PARTIAL CONTENTS: Be a woman for yourself.- Invisible woman.- Love song.- Turned on woman.- Vision.- Witches song.

1. Feminist songs. 2. Women--Songs and music. I. New Woman Press. II. Title. III. Title: Invisible women. IV. Title: Witches song.

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[No entry found]

Alloy, Evelyn.
Working women's music: the songs and struggles of women in the mills, textile plants and needle trades; complete with music for playing... [Musical notation by Martha Rogers] New England Free Press, c1976.

1. Work-songs. 2. Textile workers--Songs and music. I. Rogers, Martha, . II. Title.

*Alternative

All our lives: a women's songbook. Edited by Joyce Cheney, Marcia Deihl, and Deborah Silverstein. Diana Press, copyright 1976.

"Theory, words and music ('The bloods,' 'I'm tired of fuckers fucking over me,' 'Bread and roses,' and dozens more), a reference list, other resources such as tapes, songbooks, records, and photos."

1. Women--Songs and music. 2. Music, Popular (Songs, etc.)--United States. 3. Feminist songs. 4. Women's music. I. Deihl, Marcia, 1949- editor. II. Cheney, Joyce, 1950- editor. III. Silverstein, Deborah, 1949- editor. IV. Diana Press. V. Title: A women's songbook. VI. Title: The bloods. VII. Title: Bread and roses.

Alloy, Evelyn.
Working women's music: the songs and struggles of women in the mills, textile plants and needle trades. Complete with music for playing... Musical notation by Martha Rogers... New England Free Press, copyright 1976.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: The rebel girl.- Bread and roses.- Solidarity forever.- The union is our leader.- Which side are you on?

1. Work-songs. 2. Textile workers--Songs and music. 3. Women workers--Songs and music. 4. Labor songs. 5. Radical songs. 6. Women's music. I. Rogers, Martha, joint author. II. New England Free Press. III. Title: The rebel girl. IV. Title: Bread and roses. V. Title: Solidarity forever. VI. Title: The union is our leader. VII. Title: Which side are you on? VIII. Title.

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Le Sueur, Meridel.
Song for my time: stories of the period of repression... West End Press, 1977.

I. Title.

Organize! A Working women's handbook [Jean Maddox...et al]... Union W.A.G.E. Educational Committee, 1975.

1. Trade-unions--United States. 2. Women in trade-unions--United States. I. Maddox, Jean.

Peoples Press. Palestine Book Project.
Our roots are still alive: the story of the Palestinian people. By the Palestine Book Project... Peoples Press, 1977.

1. Jewish-Arab relations, 1917- I. Title.

Frank, Kathy.
Anti-psychiatry bibliography and resource guide... Press Gang Publishers, 1974.

Mental Patients Association Publishing Project.

1. Psychiatry--Bibliography. I. Mental Patients Association, Vancouver, B.C. II. Title.

*Alternative

Le Sueur, Meridel.
Song for my time: stories of the period of repression... West End Press, 1977.

1. Proletarian fiction. 2. Short stories, American. 3. Repression, Political --United States--Fiction. 4. Radicalism--United States--Fiction. 5. Working classes--United States--Fiction. I. West End Press. II. Title.

Organize! A working women's handbook. By Jean Maddox and others... Union W.A.G.E. Educational Committee, 1975.

1. Women workers. 2. Women labor unionists. 3. Labor organizing. I. Maddox, Jean, joint author. II. Union W.A.G.E. Educational Committee. III. Title: A working women's handbook.

Peoples Press. Palestine Book Project.
Our roots are still alive: the story of the Palestinian people. By the Palestine Book Project... Peoples Press, 1977.

1. Israeli-Arab relations. 2. Palestinian Arabs. 3. National liberation movements--Palestine. 4. Fedayeen. I. Title. II. Title: Roots are still alive.

Frank, Kathy.
Anti-psychiatry bibliography and resource guide... Press Gang Publishers, 1974.

Mental Patients Association Publishing Project.

1. Antipsychiatry--Bibliography. 2. Mental patients' liberation movement--Bibliography. 3. Mind control--Bibliography. I. Mental Patients Association, Vancouver, B.C. II. Press Gang Publishers. III. Title.

*LC/OCLC

Babson, Steve.
Why do we spend so much money? [By Steve Babson, designed, edited and illustrated] by Nancy Brigham... Popular Economics Press, 1977.

1. Economics. I. Brigham, Nancy, editor. II. Title.

Warrior, Betsy.
Working on wife abuse... 1978.
"Publications and films": p. 64-72.
1. Wife beating--Directories. I. Title.

Berkeley Holistic Health Center.
The holistic health handbook: a tool for attaining wholeness of body, mind, and spirit... Compiled by...Edward Bauman ...[et. al.]... And/Or Press, 1978.

1. Health. 2. Therapeutics, Physiological. I. Bauman, Edward. II. Title.

Vocations for Social Change.
No bosses here: a manual on working collectively... Vocations for Social Change, 1976.

1. Cooperative societies--United States. I. Title.

*Alternative

Babson, Steve.
Why do we spend so much money? By Steve Babson; designed, edited, and illustrated by Nancy Brigham... Popular Economics Press, 1977.

1. United States--Economic conditions. 2. Consumer education. 3. Big business--United States. 4. Capitalism. 5. Prices. 6. Finance, Personal. 7. Corporate accountability. I. Brigham, Nancy, editor. II. Popular Economics Press. III. Title.

Warrior, Betsy.
Working on wife abuse... 1978.

Directory of women's shelters, feminist counseling centers, and "women working on all aspects of wife abuse," together with an annotated list of "publications and films."
Scope: United States and Canada.

1. Women's shelters--Directories. 2. Feminist counseling and therapy--Directories. 3. Battered women--Bibliography. 4. Battered women--Filmography. 5. Women's projects and services--Directories. 6. Battered women--Research--Directories. 7. Wife beating--Bibliography. 8. Wife beating--Research--Directories. 9. Wife beating--Filmography. I. Title. II. Title: Wife abuse directory.

Berkeley Holistic Health Center.
The holistic health handbook; a tool for attaining wholeness of body, mind, and spirit. Compiled by...Edward Bauman and others... And/Or Press, 1978.

1. Holistic health. 2. Alternative medicine. I. Bauman, Edward, joint author. II. And/Or Press. III. Title.

Vocations for Social Change.
No bosses here: a manual on working collectively. Cover and graphics by Randy Elliott; photographs by Shelley Rother. Vocations for Social Change, 1976.

1. Collectives. I. Title. II. Title: A manual on working collectively. III. Title: Working collectively: a manual.

*LC/OCLC

Trail of broken treaties: B.I.A., I'm not your Indian anymore... Akwesasne notes, 1974.

"This book contains information published in various issues of Akwesasne notes, as well as additional information not published before."

1. United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2. Indians of North America--Government relations. I. Akwesasne notes.

Dorfman, Ariel.
How to read Donald Duck: imperialist ideology in the Disney comic. Ariel Dorfman, Armand Mattelart; translation and introd. by David Kunzle... International General, 1975.

Translation of Para leer al Pato Donald.

1. Comic books and children. 2. Disney (Walt) Productions. I. Mattelart, Armand, 1936- joint author. II. Title.

*Alternative

Trail of broken treaties: B.I.A., I'm not your Indian anymore... Akwesasne Notes, 1974.

Includes the "Twenty points of the Trail of Broken Treaties," data on the BIA Papers Case, and additional material either reprinted from Akwesasne notes and other sources or previously unpublished.

1. United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2. Indians of North America--Government relations. 3. Trail of Broken Treaties, 1972. 4. American Indian Movement. 5. B.I.A. Papers Case. 6. Indians of North America--Treaties. I. Akwesasne notes. II. Title: B.I.A., I'm not your Indian anymore. III. Title: I'm not your Indian anymore.

Dorfman, Ariel, 1942-
How to read Donald Duck; imperialist ideology in the Disney comic. By Ariel Dorfman and Armand Mattelart; translation and introduction by David Kunzle... International General, 1975.

"First published as Para leer al Pato Donald in Chile 1971, and since the...1973 coup...has been banned and burned there."
PARTIAL CONTENTS: From the child to the Noble Savage.- From the Noble Savage to the Third World.- Ideas machine.- Conclusion: power to Donald Duck?- Selected bibliography of Marxist writings on cultural imperialism and comics.

1. Censorship--Chile--Case studies. 2. Disney characters--History and criticism. 3. Comic books, strips, etc.--History and criticism. 4. Comic books, strips, etc.--Political aspects. 5. Social values in comic books, strips, etc. 6. Third World in comic books, strips, etc. 7. Propaganda, American--Case studies. 8. Donald Duck (Comic book series). 9. Cultural imperialism, American. I. Mattelart, Armand, 1936- joint author. II. Kunzle, David, editor. III. International General. IV. Title. V. Title: Imperialist ideology in the Disney comic.

*LC/OCLC

[No record found]

*Alternative

Brisby, Stewart, editor.
Born into a felony; access to the society within. Edited by Stewart Brisby & Walt Shepperd. Pulpartforms Unltd., copyright 1978.

Anthology of photos, poetry, discussions, graphics, and short essays that provide "a window of experience on that part of society which is prison."

1. Prisoners' writings, American. 2. Prisoners, Afro-American. 3. Prisoners--United States. 4. Prisons--United States--Poetry. 5. Prisons--United States--Pictorial works. 6. Prisons--United States. 7. Prisons--Poetry. 8. Prisons--Pictorial works. I. Shepperd, Walt, editor. II. Pulpartforms Unltd. III. Title. IV. Title: Access to the society within.

[No record found]

Communities, journal of cooperative living.
A guide to cooperative alternatives; edited by Communities, journal of cooperative living. Editors: Paul Freundlich, Chris Collins, and Mikki Wenig. Community Publications Cooperative, copyright 1979.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Community organizing.- Health & well-being.- Economics & work.- Food.- Housing.- Communications & networking. Akwesasne notes.- Family life & relationships.- Energy & environment. New Alchemy.- Politics.- Education.- Decision-making. Clamshell Alliance.- Culture.- Self & spirit.- Intentional communities. Twin Oaks.- Directory of intentional communities.

1. Cooperatives--Information services. 2. Community organization--Information services. 3. Communes--United States--Directories. 4. Health--Information services. 5. Self-management--Information services. 6. Alternative economics--Information services. 7. Food co-ops--Information services. 8. Nutrition centers, groups, etc.--Directories. 9. Housing co-ops--Information services. 10. Alternative housing--Information services. 11. Akwesasne notes. 12. Alternative press--Information services. 13. New Alchemy Institute. 14. Appropriate technology--Information services. 16. Clamshell Alliance. 17. "New Age" centers, groups, etc.--Directories. I. Freundlich, Paul, editor. II. Community Publications Cooperative. III. Title. IV. Tit' Cooperative alternatives: a guide.

LC/OCLC

Mitchell, Larry.
The faggots and their friends between revolutions / text by Larry Mitchell ; drawings by Ned Asta... Calamus Books, c1977.

1. Homosexuality, Male. I. Title.

[No entry found]

Lichty, Ron.
The do-it-yourself guide to alternative publishing / edited by Ron Lichty... Alternative Press Syndicate, c1976.

1. Newspaper publishing. 2. Journalism --United States. I. Title.

Alternative

Mitchell, Larry.
The faggots & their friends between revolutions. Text by Larry Mitchell; drawings by Ned Asta... Calamus Books, copyright 1977.

1. Gay fables. 2. Gay men--Fiction. 3. Homophobia--Fiction. 4. Gay Liberation Movement--Fiction. I. Asta, Ned, illus. II. Calamus Books. III. Title.

Hefner, Keith, editor.
Children's rights handbook for teachers, youth workers and student organizers. Editor: Keith Hefner... Youth Liberation Press, copyright 1979.

"Published as a special double issue of FPS: a magazine of young people's liberation (#63/64)."
PARTIAL CONTENTS: Children's rights and social work.- The invention of childhood [comic strip].- A look at children's oppression, and some suggestions for change.- Changing childhood [comic strip].- The case for child advocacy.

1. Children's rights. 2. Child advocacy. 3. Ageism. 4. Children--Comic books, strips, etc. I. Youth Liberation Press. II. Title.

Lichty, Ron, editor.
The do-it-yourself guide to alternative publishing; edited by Ron Lichty... Alternative Press Syndicate, copyright 1976.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: How to do it.- How it's been done. Publishing a multiple-edition newspaper, by J. Kois. Investigative reporting; an interview, by D. Porter. Photojournalism, by J. Fries. Special problems of the Underground Press, by J. M. Gora.

1. Newspaper publishing. 2. Alternative press. 3. Self-publishing. 4. Photojournalism. 5. Investigative journalism. I. Alternative Press Syndicate. II. Title. III. Title: Alternative publishing guide.

LC/OCLC

Dodson, Betty.
Liberating masturbation : a meditation on self-love...1976, c1974.

1. Women--Sexual behavior.
2. Masturbation. I. Title.

[No entry found]

Nomadic Sisters.
Loving women...illustrated by Ann Miya 3d ed., rev.... Nomadic Sisters, c1976.

1. Lesbians. 2. Women--Sexual behavior. I. Miya, Ann. II. Title.

Alternative

Dodson, Betty.
Liberating masturbation; a meditation on self love. copyright 1974.

Includes both paged and unpaged drawings by the author, as well as material on consciousness-raising, "Bodysex workshops," and vibrators.

1. Masturbation. 2. Orgasm, Female. 3. Women--Sexuality. 4. Sex manuals. 5. Erotic art. 6. Vibrators. 7. Consciousness-raising. I. Title.

Blank, Joani.
Good vibrations: the complete woman's guide to vibrators; being a treatise on the use of machines in the indolent indulgence of erotic pleasureseeking, together with important hints on the acquisition, care, and utilization of said machines, and much more about the art and science of buzzing off. Invented and handlettered by Joani Blank; illustrated by Tee Corinne. Down There Press, copyright 1976.

1. Vibrators. 2. Masturbation. 3. Sex manuals. 4. Women--Sexuality. I. Down There Press. II. Title. III. Title: The complete woman's guide to vibrators. IV. Title: Buzzing off. V. Title: Woman's guide to vibrators.

The Nomadic Sisters.
Loving women; illustrated by Ann Miya. 2d ed., revised. Copyright 1976.

Includes material on dildos and vibrators.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Ninety-nine out of a hundred do.- I know a place.- Going down, down, down.- Give the lady a hand or gimme five.

1. Women--Sexuality. 2. Lesbians--Sexuality. 3. Homosexuality. 4. Masturbation. 5. Vibrators. 6. Dildos. 7. Sex manuals. I. Miya, Ann, illus. II. Title. III. Title: Women loving.

*LC/OCLC

Morgan, Richard, 1950-
How to challenge your local electric utility: a citizens' guide to the power industry...by Richard Morgan and Sandra Jerabek... Environmental Action Foundation, [1974]

1. Electric utilities--United States. 2. Consumer education. 3. Political participation. I. Jerabek, Sandra, joint author. II. Title.

Gay sunshine interviews...edited by Winston Leyland... Gay Sunshine Press, 1978.

1. Artists--Interviews. 2. Homosexuals--Interviews. I. Leyland, Winston, 1940-

Schiffman, Muriel.
Self-therapy techniques for personal growth... Self therapy Press [1972, c1967]

1. Success. 2. Psychotherapy. I. Title.

*Alternative

Morgan, Richard, 1950-
How to challenge your local electric utility: a citizen's guide to the power industry. By Richard Morgan and Sandra Jerabek. Environmental Action Foundation, 1974.

1. Electric utilities. 2. Electric utilities--Rates. 3. Consumer action. 4. Corporate accountability. I. Environmental Action Foundation. II. Jerabek, Sandra, joint author. III. Title. IV. Title: A citizen's guide to the power industry.

Gay sunshine interviews, volume 1. Edited by Winston Leyland... Gay Sunshine Press, 1978.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: William Burroughs.- Charles Henri Ford.- Jean Genet.- Allen Ginsberg.- John Giorno.- Lou Harrison.- Christopher Isherwood.- Harold Norse.- Peter Orlovsky.- John Rechy.- Gore Vidal.- Tennessee Williams.

1. Gay authors--Interviews. 2. Gay musicians--Interviews. I. Leyland, Winston, 1940- editor. II. Gay Sunshine Press. III. Burroughs, William S., 1914- IV. Ford, Charles Henri. V. Genet, Jean, 1910- VI. Ginsberg, Allen, 1926- VII. Giorno, John. VIII. Harrison, Lou, 1917- IX. Isherwood, Christopher, 1904- X. Norse, Harold. XI. Orlovsky, Peter. XIII. Rechy, John. XIII. Vidal, Gore, 1925- XIV. Williams, Tennessee, 1911-

Schiffman, Muriel.
Self-therapy techniques for personal growth... Self Therapy Press, 1972, copyright 1967.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: How to feel a hidden emotion.- Communication in marriage.- The meaning of self-acceptance.

1. Self-help psychology. 2. Emotions. 3. Marriage. 4. Self-acceptance. I. Self Therapy Press. II. Title. III. Title: Personal growth self-therapy techniques.

LC/OCLC

Alternative

/No entry found/

Griffin, Jim.
Racism and the workers' movement. Text: Jim Griffin; design: G. Robert. Philadelphia Workers' Organizing Committee, 1979?

40p. (Class struggle unionism pamphlet no. 1)

1. Racism in labor unions. 2. Afro-American workers. 3. Class struggle. I. Philadelphia Workers' Organizing Committee. II. Title. III. Title: The workers' movement and racism. IV. Series.

/No entry found/

On trade unions and the rank and file movement. Inkworks Press, 1979?

48p. (Reprints from The organizer #2)

Twenty-one selections originally published in The organizer, newspaper of the Philadelphia Workers' Organizing Committee.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: The UAW bureaucracy.- How to clean house with union elections.- What real solidarity can do: the great Flint Sit-Down.- The old trick of Red Baiting.- Women in the auto industry.- JP Stevens: gateway to the unorganized South.- Apartheid means superprofits (to GM, Ford and Chrysler).- Don't buy the "Buy American" campaign.- Helpful hints on producing a leaflet.

1. Labor solidarity. 2. Labor organizing. 3. Labor unions--United States. 4. United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implem ent Workers of America. 5. Stevens (J. P.) Company. I. Inkworks Press. II. The organizer. III. Philadelphi Workers' Organizing Committee.

LC/OCLC

The Power of women and the subversion of the community / /by/ Mariarosa Dalla Costa and Selma James. 3rd ed. ...Falling Wall Press Ltd. 1975.

Women and the subversion of the community first published as an article, Donne e sovversione sociale, in Potere femminile e sovversione sociale, Padova, 1972; A woman's place originally published in 1952.

CONTENTS: Dalla Costa, M. Women and the subversion of the community.--James, S. A woman's place.

1. Feminism--Italy--Addresses, essays, lectures. 2. Women and socialism--Addresses, essays, lectures. I. Dalla Costa, Mariarosa. Potere femminile e sovversione sociale. Done e sovversione sociale. English. 1975. II. James, Selma. A woman's place. 1975. III. Title.

The Lesbian reader : an Amazon quarterly anthology /edited by Gina Covina and Laurel Galana... Amazon Press, 1975.

1. Lesbianism--United States. 2. Lesbianism in literature. 3. Women's writings, American. I. Covina, Gina, ed. II. Galana, Laurel, ed. III. Amazon quarterly.

Friends, Society of. Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights.

The police threat to political liberty : discoveries and actions of the American Friends Service Committee Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' Rights, 1979... AFSC, 1979.

1. Police--United States. 2. Privacy, Right of--United States. 3. Intelligence service--United States. 4. Civil rights --United States. I. Title.

Alternative

Dalla Costa, Mariarosa.

The power of women and the subversion of the community; by Mariarosa Dalla Costa and Selma James. 3rd ed. ...Falling Wall Press, 1975, copyright 1972.

CONTENTS: Women and the subversion of the community, by M. Dalla Costa.- A woman's place, by S. James.

"Women and the suversion of the community" first appeared as an article, Donne e sovversione sociale, in Potere femminile e sovversione sociale...1972; "A woman's place" originally published in 1952.

1. Women's movement--Italy. 2. Women and homemaking. 3. Wages For Housework Movement. 4. Women and socialism. 5. Capitalism and the family. 6. Class struggle. 7. Sexism in employment. 8. Women workers. I. James, Selma, joint author. II. Falling Wall Press. III. Title. IV. Title: Women and the subversion of the community. V. Title: A woman's place. VI. Title: The subversion of the community.

The Lesbian reader; an Amazon quarterly anthology. Edited by Gina Covina and Laura Galana... Amazon Press, 1975.

Includes short stories, poetry, essays, and bibliography.

1. Lesbianism. 2. Women's writings, American. 3. Lesbians. 4. Love poetry. 5. Lesbians--Fiction. 6. Lesbians--Poetry. I. Covina, Gina, editor. II. Galana, Laurel, editor. III. Amazon quarterly. IV. Amazon Press.

American Friends Service Committee. Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' rights.

The police threat to political liberty; discoveries and actions of the American Friends Service Committee Program on Government Surveillance and Citizens' rights, 1979... AFSC, 1979.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: Rebellions and repressions of the Sixties.- Some revelations of the Seventies.- Digging into the cities. Seattle. Los Angeles. Philadelphia. Baltimore. Jackson, Mississippi.- Economic and political intimidation.- Physical intimidation.- The LEIU Collusion among government and private organizations.

LC/CCLC

Alternative

1. Police malpractice--United States. 2. Repression, Political--United States. 3. Police surveillance--United States. 4. Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit. 5. United States. Federal Bureau of Investigation. 6. Political surveillance--United States. I. Title.

Sources

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Berman, Sanford. "Cataloging Alternative Media." Collectors' Network News 1 (Jan./Feb. 1977): 7-8; 2 (March/April 1977): 4-6.

-----. "Ethnic Access: New Approaches in Cataloging." HCL Cataloging Bulletin 35 (July/Aug. 1978): 1-7.

-----. "Gay Access: New Approaches in Cataloging." Gay Insurgent 4/5 (Spring 1979): 14-15.

-----. "If There Were a Sex Index," in Peter Gallatly, ed., Sex Periodicals. New York, N.Y.: Haworth Press, Spring 1980.

-----. The 'Jewish Question' in Subject Cataloging. Paper delivered at the Association of Jewish Libraries Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1979. 10pp. Copies available from author (Cataloging Section, Hennepin County Library, 7009 York Ave. S., Edina, MN 55435.

-----. Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1971. 249pp.

Hennepin County Library. Authority File. 1977- . Quarterly. $30 p.a., $7.50 single cumulations. 42x microfiche service.

-----. Cataloging Bulletin. 1-40. 1973-1979. back issues @ $1.50. Indexes: 1-10 ($3), 11-20 ($5), 21-30 ($5). Orders to: Secretary, Technical Services Division, Hennepin County Library, 7009 York Ave. S., Edina, MN 55435.

Marshall, Joan K. On Equal Terms: A Thesaurus for Nonsexist Indexing and Cataloging. New York, N.Y.: Neal-Schuman, 1977. 152pp.

New Periodicals Index. 1977- . Semi-annual. $25 p.a. Orders to: Mediaworks Ltd., P.O. Box 4494, Boulder, CO 80306.

Scilken, Marvin. "The Catalog as a Public Service Tool," in Maurice J. Freedman and S. Michael Malinconico, eds., The Nature and Future of the Catalog. Phoenix, Arizona: Oryx Press, 1979. p. 89-101.

Reference Service for Alternative Publications

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Alternative Acquisitions Project
Temple University Library
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The most challenging aspect of overseeing an alternative press collection is to provide adequate reference service. The same forces that cause libraries to ignore alternative publications also conspire against their using them fully and effectively once they have been acquired. This holds true for all forms of alternative literature and media, though periodicals probably suffer the most severe neglect. Many periodicals go unindexed from year to year because such companies as H.W. Wilson and its Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature stick basically to a traditional core of "safe" or "acceptable" periodicals. (It took Reader's Guide ten years to include Rolling Stone, which had long since shed its "alternative" image.)

Books suffer too. If they do find their way into the collections, antiquated and biased subject headings lists make them virtually invisible. Even the creators of alternative media are lost to the library patron, for with the exception of a few alternative media superstars, the author who operates outside the publishing establishment does not usually "merit" inclusion in the standard biographical directories. For example, the new Journalist Biographies Master Index: A Guide to 90,000 References to Historical and Contemporary Journalists in 200 Biographical Directories and Other Sources (Gale, 1979), men-

tions the late Thomas King Forcade, founder of the Underground Press Syndicate, High Times, and other alternative publications, but admits there are no biographic references to him in the 200 sources searched. What is more, the alternative press often publishes little books, or pamphlets, which may be a good source of information on a given topic, but which have always presented problems for librarians. Usually they are not bought. If they are, they are usually not cataloged. And if they are cataloged, they do not usually receive full cataloging. The most convenient thing to do with little books and pamphlets is to put them in a vertical file and promptly forget about them.

Unfortunately there is little that the authors and publishers of alternative media can do to influence the decision-making processes affecting acquisition, cataloging, and indexing. It is up to librarians themselves to break the cycle of neglect and misuse. If librarians ignore the rich possibilities of the alternative media, and what those media can do for their patrons by way of providing a fresh perspective on current affairs, alternative lifestyles, and historical studies, they have neglected their responsibility to intellectual freedom. To be sure, it is not easy to provide access to alternative materials; but it is a challenge that reference librarians should eagerly accept. If they attempt to help their patrons discover, and use, the full range of alternative media, they can be at the very forefront of their profession.

Special Collection?

One way to get around the problem of providing reference service is to create a special collection. By concentrating the material, the problems of

utilization diminish. Yet there are drawbacks. There are costs involved that a library may not want to commit to a nontraditional sector. Let us examine some of these problems and weigh the possibilities of the special collection against the integration of the materials into the general collection.

The primary advantage of a special collection of alternative publications is the part-time assignment of a staff member to caring for the material. The implications for reference service are clear. The staff member can quickly become conversant with the special tools needed for the use of this material, and can set up the kinds of homemade sources that are necessary to do an adequate job of reference. This staffer can also be responsible for acquisitions, and for seeing that special requests for prepayment are met. Also important is the fact that of the forty special collections of alternative materials now housed in colleges and universities nationwide, many are staffed part-time, and some by para-professional staff. The outlay of funds therefore needs not be substantial to reap a definite reward.

There are other advantages. It is easier to control the material, both physically and bibliographically. By nature, much alternative material is easy to lose. It is small and usually paperbound; its content is usually interesting, so it is vulnerable to theft. Even more important is the greater bibliographical control that can be generated. If the library is unwilling to redo its subject classification and sticks to traditional authorities, this material represents an opportunity to experiment with new headings. The shelving of the material by number or subject class in an experimental section of the library can be the answer. Since pamphlets are already handled separately

in most collections, this method is already known and accepted.

There are also drawbacks. Establishing a special collection, however large or small, and however well managed, tends to stigmatize the material. It says to patrons that there is something inherently different about this stuff: be careful. This is not the kind of message to be sending to the patron. Librarians should believe that publications from an established press and a small or unorthodox press deserve equal consideration. Stigmatizing the material inhibits its use. This is especially true of publications in sensitive subject areas. The library patron should be able to find and use such material without coming into contact with the librarian. There is also the consideration of staff time and space. A library that is otherwise willing to acquire alternative publications may hesitate to do so if it seems necessary to set up and staff a special collection.

What if the library decides to add alternative materials to the general collection? If the library has a sophisticated, up-to-date system of subject headings, flexible acquisitions systems, and a general reference department, the integration of alternative press materials would be relatively simple. However, a library with adequate space, a committed staff, and a reasonable budget should consider setting up a special collection. Although the material might be stigmatized under this arrangement, when merged with other holdings it might also be lost or stolen. It also would be invisible to the general reader unless it were specially cataloged to draw attention to it. In the long run a special collection may be cheaper, and this is probably the goal towards which some libraries will strive.

A compromise solution might be reasonable as well. For example: integrate the periodicals. In the current periodicals section or general periodicals room, the reader could then clearly see the alternative publications; but they would not be discriminated against, and could be handled like most other library subscriptions. The indexes for them could be shelved with the other periodical indexes. Also integrate the poetry, as well as the fiction books and periodicals. These little magazines and chapbooks should be handled like other literature in the library. They are small, but they can be made accessible without too much difficulty in the general literature stacks. Some of the more finely printed volumes can be put in a restricted area or rare book room. But separate the pamphlets from the books unless there is a good subject classification system and unless the pamphlets are also fully catalogued. Pamphlets should not be dumped into the vertical file and forgotten. Pamphlets are an important medium among alternative publications, and to treat them as a lesser order is to discriminate against them.

Alternative Periodicals

There are two indexes that are exclusively devoted to the alternative press. In many respects, they are themselves alternative publication. They are the New Periodicals Index (NPI) and the Alternative Press Index (API).

The NPI is the newer of the two, and in many respects the more suitable for a beginning collection. The sixty-nine publications that it indexes can be a basic selection list. The kinds of alternatives indexed include energy, alternative lifestyles, radical politics and music, and several of the more important review sources. It is a bit weak on feminist publications and on

Third World publications, and omits the gay press entirely. However, the publishers of NPI are open to suggestions for additions to their list. It is published twice a year at $45 and uses a subject headings list which can serve as a model for indexing other alternative publications. NPI will provide a copy of a cited articles if the library does not subscribe or cannot get a copy through interlibrary loan. It comes out shortly after the end of the period indexed. It is available in 300 libraries nationwide, has been reviewed by the major library media, and is listed in American Reference Books Annual.

The Alternative Press Index (API) began in 1969. It is published quarterly by a collective which has struggled hard to keep the publication afloat. (In an attempt to catch up with more current material, API skipped 1972-1973. So far, it has been unable to go back and index those two years.) API lags about two years behind the publications it indexes, but even with these drawbacks, it is the best and in many respects only access point to a large number of important alternative serials. It is much more complete than NPI: it indexes 150-160 publications representing the entire spectrum of the alternative press. A new alternative collection would probably be wise to begin with NPI, although API would be useful even without the periodicals as a source for finding material to obtain through interlibrary loan. Its subject heading list has served as the basis for most of the value-free lists that have since appeared.

But NPI and API are published by small, struggling collectives. Such is not the case for Access: Index to Little Magazines. It was published annual-

ly until recently by Gaylord, and costs $50 a year for the index alone. This is an index which covers literary alternatives; it covers seventy-four titles of a possible 2,000. Microfilm copies of the indexed journals are available to accompany the index. But as the review in the 1978 American Reference Books Annual suggests, the number of titles is too small, the indexing wrongheaded, and the overall usefulness questionable. There is really no reason to obtain this index; subscriptions to a number of little magazines would be a cheaper and wiser investment.

Sixty British alternative publications are indexed in the British Alternative Press Index. The field is otherwise bare. There are some indexes for specialized subject areas, but otherwise one is on one's own. But do not despair. A kind of homemade index that can help enormously, and is easy and quick to do, is a file of "special issues." This phenomenon is very popular with the alternative periodical press. A note within a subject index showing title and issue number should suffice.

For example, take a topic that is much in demand by people writing term papers: the Equal Rights Amendment. Several issues of a number of alternative feminist periodicals have been devoted solely to discussions of the ERA. A short list of them, coupled with a list of pamphlets published by feminist groups, will give the reader an alternative to the standard sources. If the library does its own analytical cataloging, this may be unnecessary. But if someone looks at the material as it comes in, and makes up this "alternative" index, a new information source is born. Even the more current index, NPI, is often too late with this kind of information.

In a special collection, the physical grouping of periodicals by subject may facilitate access. To continue with the ERA example, if all feminist publications are housed together, it is easier for the library patron to search through numerous issues. For there really is no adequate bibliographic control of this kind of material, and old-fashioned hunting is necessary. The homemade "special-issue index" will help a great deal. (A list of important dates or easy access to Facts on File will narrow the searching for questions dealing with a current event. But the foremost consideration must be the realization that the material is accessible only by means of diligent effort.) It is the nature of the alternative press that it sometimes presents radical alternatives, and these alternatives are not the ones that the established library press is anxious to index. But the librarian who is willing to create an index will be repaid through the use of alternative publications by patrons.

Books and Pamphlets

Providing reference service to the correct title is a function of the quality of the cataloging, whether or not there is a special collection. Not much more need be said about that. However, consideration should be given to tracing the publisher for alternative press books and pamphlets. This helps enormously. The procedure is used extensively in rare book rooms and special libraries, and is being used with success at the Hennepin County Public Library in Edina, Minnesota. For alternative presses, it provides a cheap form of easy reference. Used in conjunction with Alternatives in Print, hard-to-locate subject material is made accessible through the name of the publisher. Alternatives in Print is a publication of the American Library Association's

Social Responsibilities Round Table. Currently in its sixth edition, it includes the catalogs of 2,500 alternative publishers worldwide, giving access by title, author, and subject. The subject indexing is to the presses, not to the titles, which can be useful for libraries which trace by publisher. Knowing that a particular press has issued material on the ERA, for example, is a real advantage in this difficult area.

General Reference Shelf

In addition to Alternatives in Print, which functions primarily as an acquisition tool, there are a number of alternative information sources which can serve as a core alternative reference collection. In a library that lacks many alternative publications, these sources can help the readers find materials on their own, as well as facilitate interlibrary loan requests. AIP also provides readers with geographical listings in each volume. Local alternatives can be found by city, state, and foreign country. It is a good corrective to Books in Print and the Publishers Trade List Annual.

The Bowker of the small press is Dustbooks. Led by Len Fulton, a veteran of the small press scene, Dustbooks publishes a number of reference tools which are a vital part of the alternative press reference shelf. Chief among them is the International Directory of Little Magazines and Small Presses, which is no longer exclusively literary in outlook. The Directory describes the activities of the presses it includes, with subject and regional indexes. The Small Press Record of Books in Print is a companion volume to the Directory; it has four indexes: author, title, publisher, and subject. A third item on the Dustbooks list is the Directory of Small Magazine Editors and Publishers,

which lists the names and addresses of the people who are responsible for the production of small press materials. Dustbooks also publishes a periodical, the Small Press Review. This journal, more than the other Dustbooks volumes cited, retains a literary emphasis. It contains reviews and articles on the state of the literary presses. All four sources are available on standing order from Dustbooks for $29.95.

Helpful additions to a general reference collection are guides that help to locate alternative publications in other libraries for interlibrary loan purposes. So far, the best, and virtually the only source, for periodical titles is Undergrounds: A Union List of Alternative Periodicals in the Libraries of the U.S. and Canada, published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1974. Several academic libraries have published lists of their own alternative press collections. The best of these, and a useful source for verifying titles, is Alternatives: A Guide to the Newspapers, Magazines, and Newsletters in the Alternative Press Collection in the Special Collections Department of the University of Connecticut Library. It is arranged by title, with subject and geographical indexes. The best guide to British alternative periodicals is John Noyce's new Directory of British Alternative Periodicals, 1965-1974 (Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Pr., 1979), a massive, 359-page book with information on specific titles, beginning and ending dates, a synopsis of the periodical's history, and citations to reviews and articles about each journal.

Other catalogs that may be of use, depending on the size and scope of the library, include one Brazilian, one Dutch and two German publications.

Catalogo da Imprensa Alternativa e Episoda do Brazil, 1979, is a useful directory of alternative Brazilian publications. The German sources can be construed as acquisition tools as well as reference tools, but that is true of many such sources. Buecher die man sonst nicht findet is the German equivalent of Alternatives in Print. It contains an important introduction which explores the alternative press in Germany. The main listing is by press, with a section devoted to addresses and a title index. The Katalog zur Gegenbuchmesse is another source for German alternative press information. The Gegenbuchmesse, or "counter-bookfair," is held yearly in conjunction with (or perhaps in opposition to) the international fair in Frankfurt. The catalog lists books, periodicals, and other media for sale by alternative presses. Both German catalogs are colorful and wildly designed, reminiscent of the kind of graphics which abounded in the U.S. in the 1960's. The Dutch publication is a bibliography of publications by small presses in the Netherlands. Its shortcoming is that it includes only those presses which are contributors to the Foundation of Marginal Printers and Publishers, Stichting Drukwerk in de Marge.

Specialized Reference

Every subject area for which there are alternative sources of information has some reference tool available. Some areas are better covered than others, but most are now more accessible than was true not long ago. The following are by no means the only areas in which alternatives can be found; nor are the sources described the only ones available. This section is intended merely

as an introduction to some of the more useful publications. In many cases these sources serve several functions, such as providing information to a prospective writer or publisher. But each has some general reference value.

1. Literature

The main sources in this area come from Dustbooks, as already mentioned. The International Directory, however, deserves more comment. This is an invaluable source for aspiring authors. It lists what the publications want to publish, the terms of submission, and all the other necessary information. Several newsletters also offer similar data on the world of small literary publishing. The Committee of Small Magazine Editors and Publishers (COSMEP) is an organization of some 1,200 members from all walks of alternative press life. Their newsletter is a mine of information on conferences, services, calls for manuscripts, and information on grants, as well as letters and comment on the topics of the day. It is available to libraries.

Coda is the newsletter of Poets and Writers, Inc., a publicly supported information center for writers. Their newsletter and biennial directory of American poets and fiction writers contains news of interest to the small as well as the established literary publishing communities. Call Poets and Writer's collect at (212) 757-1766 if you need the address of a published poet or fiction writer.

The Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines (CCLM) publishes a newsletter which identifies recipients of grants. This organization controls a large amount of the grant funding available to little magazines, and the

newsletter could be of interest to some patrons. It is free to libraries. The whole question of grants in alternative publishing has been a source of controversy for the past decade. The small press review media have devoted a great deal of space to battles over the propriety of accepting outside money, and the constraints, real or imagined, on the writer or publisher who accepts the funds. Many feel that a large number of new literary publications exist only because money is available to support them. Others feel that there is favoritism in the awarding of grants and subsidies. Still others are convinced that the funding has blunted the radicalism of many of the publications and has turned creative persons into application hounds. This question is discussed in many of the sources mentioned, and librarians should be sensitive to it when making acquisitions or providing services in this field.

For access to the contents of the literary magazines, the Access Index mentioned above is all that is currently available. Much more is needed in this area. Access by author is most important, and if a library subscribes to a limited number of titles, it is relatively painless to do an in-house index. For older titles, there are two indexes of the more well-known periodicals: Stephen Goode's variously titled Index to Little Magazines and Index to American Little Magazines cover the period 1900-1967. The Comprehensive Index to English Language Little Magazines, 1890-1970 covers a hundred titles, of which fifty-nine are American. The Little Magazine in America: A Modern Documentary History complements the older The Little Magazine: A History and a Bibliography. The newer work has an extensive annotated bibliography of selected titles.

2. Alternative Lifestyles

Many underground publications of the late 1960's and early 1970's, and the people who worked on them, have tried to make their lives consonant with their new political beliefs. The leading advocate and center for communal living is Twin Oaks, in Louisa, Virginia. This Walden II community has developed into the communications center for the movement through the publication of Communities: A Journal of Cooperative Living, which focuses on the experience of American communes, news of the movement, and directories of communal settlements. These directories come out annually as a special issue of the journal. Their latest publication is A Guide to Cooperative Alternatives: Community Participation, Social Change, Well-Being, Appropriate Technology, Networking and almost everything else hopeful in America. This excellent single-volume reference to the world of alternative lifestyles includes a directory of intentional communities and extensive resource lists. The Western United States is served in a similar manner by the periodical Utopian Eyes. Although not as long in existence as its Eastern counterpart, Utopian Eyes fills an important need. It, too, contains a directory of communities and communal news.

Communities and Utopian Eyes are mainly concerned with rural communities, but they have their urban counterpart. Although not as fully developed as an information source, the Movement for a New Society is growing strongly. It publishes two newsletters: Dandelion and Wine. The first is for external purposes; the second is internal. Both are good sources for information on urban living alternatives. Another source of reference should be mentioned here, the successor to the Whole Earth Catalog, which contains a wide variety of in-

formation on various alternative sources. This is the Co-Evolution Quarterly, which should be part of virtually any library collection. For British alternatives, the best source is Ways and Means: A Directory of Alternative Information.

Alternative communities are also cataloged in another important reference source, the Spiritual Community Guide: The New Consciousness Source Book, which lists and describes alternatives that have some connection with the "New Age" philosophy. The topics indexed include: Lifecycles, Whole Mind/Whole Body, Education, Community, Communication, Mother Earth, Science and Technology, Arts and Paths, and Practices. It also lists New Age communities worldwide. A second publication from Spiritual Communities Publication, A Pilgrim's Guide to the Planet Earth, is essentially a travel guide with listings worldwide of New Age places to go, see, eat at, and stay in.

An important area of research for many patrons is the drug culture. Two good sources for information are the Psychedelics Encyclopedia and the High Times Encyclopedia of Recreational Drugs. Alternative ways of health and healing are also important topics and a good source in this area is the Holistic Health Handbook. For educational alternatives, the New Schools Exchange publishes a yearly Directory and Resource Guide. And Youth Liberation publishes a number of manuals focusing on children's rights, high school women's liberation, growing up gay, student rights, school organizing, and producing high school newspapers. Each manual includes a selected bibliography.

3. Energy and Technology

In the current rush by the federal government to find alternate sources of energy, it may be forgotten that a few short years ago only the alternative press cared about it at all. Indeed, in some important ways there is still only the alternative press for real choices on energy matters; for as the U.S. attempts to free itself from the clutches of Big Oil, it appears that clean air and pure water will be sacrificed. Gains made by environmental and ecological groups are in real danger of being fouled in the mad rush towards energy self-sufficiency. Solar energy guides and periodicals are being rushed into print at exorbitant prices to take advantage of the renewed interest in saving energy. But there still are alternatives.

Two important periodicals serve as the basic information sources of alternative energy and appropriate technology: Alternative Sources of Energy and Rain. Rain publishes its own index, while the Rainbook, published by the same group, is a collection of sources on appropriate technology. Part of the movement for alternative energy is also in opposition to nuclear power. The leading source both for information on the movement and detailed research into the background of the peacetime use of nuclear energy is No Nukes!: Everyone's Guide to Nuclear Energy, an indispensable source of hard-to-get knowledge in this area of growing public concern.

4. Womens' Movement

Feminist publications resemble those in the field of alternative energy, in that it is now fashionable for major commercial presses to publish "women's" books. Several years ago, that was not true, and it may not be true in the

near future. But many libraries content themselves with purchasing materials about the feminist movement that are really not the products of the movement, but rather concoctions by large presses which are cashing in on the field. Women in Distribution, a book distribution collective for feminist materials, recently went out of business, complaining that part of the reason was this crass opportunism. They argue that the large publishers have no commitment to the struggle of women and that when it is no longer profitable they will turn elsewhere. Librarians should reflect on the motivations of the various publishers when they build a reference collection on women and women's concerns.

A good guide to what is available in library collections around the country is Biblioteca Femina: A History of Book Collections Concerning Women. Another booklet, Women's History: Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, contains detailed information on one of the best collections in the country. Write on, Woman!: A Writers and Artists Guide to Women's Alternative Press Periodicals will help patrons connect with the publication best suited to their writings. (It is also helpful to librarians in providing detailed information on women's publications.) A similar publication, which brings together more sources and includes information similar to that found in Biblioteca Femina, is the Guide to Women's Publishing, a corrective to the overwhelmingly male-dominated publishing industry. Two other source books for a reference collection are Rape: The First Sourcebook of Women, by the New York Radical Feminists, and Working on Wife Abuse, by Betsy Warrior. The first is a collection of essays; the second a listing of publications, groups, and how-to text on running support centers and setting up shelters and hotlines. Both are invaluable. Women Studies Abstracts is an excellent index to many feminist period-

icals.

5. Gay Liberation Movement

Although a few major publishers such as Avon now regularly publish gay titles, and Time magazine has done several cover stories on gays, the alternative press remains the only source to cover the gay movement consistently, reliably, and comprehensively.

The best guide to gay publications, organizations, and resources is the Gayellow Pages, which now boasts five regional editions in addition to a national edition. The national directory contains subscription information, as well as the usual information expected in the yellow pages of the phone book, arranged by state and city, and then topically, with an additional national listing of major publications and organizations. Foreign countries are also included. Much of the information was supplied by gay groups, and the national edition is updated at least yearly. Regional editions go into more detail (for example, the New York City area edition includes a special women's section), and should supplement the national edition. The regional issues are issued more frequently.

Gayellow Pages is to be preferred as a reference source to the Directory of Homosexual Organizations and Publications, which is quickly dated and contains far less information. Gay Sources (1977), by a major publisher, is to be avoided; it is already out of date, and is short on information. The international listings in the national Gayellow Pages are probably sufficient for most libraries, but male patrons who are world travelers should be informed of the yearly Spartacus International Gay Guide, the best source to gay

male meeting places and organizations in almost 150 countries outside of North America. Our Right to Love: A Lesbian Resource Book (1978), edited by the media coordinator of the National Gay Task Force and published by a major press, is hardly an adequate resource manual, and its listings were several years out of date at the time of publication.

Two standard bibliographic tools on homosexuality contain a significant number of citations to gay male periodicals: Parker's Homosexuality Bibliography (1971 and 1977) and Bullough's Annotated Bibliography of Homosexuality (1976). Alternative publishers have issued their own subject bibliographies, the most important being Jeanette Foster's Sex Variant Women in Literature, and The Lesbian in Literature, which Naiad Press is currently preparing for its third edition. Another Naiad publication is Lesbiana, the indexed collection of book reviews in the now defunct Ladder. And a good source for bibliographic lists is the ALA Task Force on Gay Liberation.

However, the best sources for the periodical literature remain the Alternative Press Index, and, less useful, the British Alternative Press Index. By contrast, the New Periodicals Index does not cover a single gay title. Like other alternative publications, Lesbian and gay periodicals do not generally do their own indexing. Two exceptions are the Ladder, which published its own index (1974), and Gay News (London), which began publishing its index with issue 151.

A number of special libraries across the country and abroad maintain major Lesbian and gay male periodical collections, and the first holdings list to

focus on sexual minorities has appeared. SantaVicca's Sexual Minorities: Serial Sources... (1975) reports on Lesbian, gay male, transvestite, and transsexual periodical holdings at the University of Michigan's Labadie Collection. The SantaVicca list is being updated, and holdings of major collections reported, in Gay Insurgent.

The saying that "activists are not archivists" is belied by the existence of two radical community-run archives: the Lesbian Herstory Archives in New York City, and the Canadian Gay Archives. The Lesbian Herstory Archives Newsletter contains frequent bibliographies of its holdings. The bibliography series from the Canadian Gay Archives (CGA), begun in 1979, should be in all collections. The CGA is also beginning to index Canada's major gay liberation journal, The Body Politic, and its resources have already been used in a bibliography on employment published by the Ontario Ministry of Labour Library (1978), which cites many gay and alternative press journals. The CGA's newsletter, Gay Archivist, also reports on new acquisitions.

Every movement has its unique language. Many standard dictionaries still regard "gay" as slang and are woefully weak on other gay terms. An excellent dictionary documenting the language of gay men's oppression is Roger's A Queen's Vernacular (Straight Arrow Press, 1972), reissued in 1979 as Gay Talk: A (Sometimes Outrageous) Dictionary of Gay Slang, which belongs on all reference shelves.

7. Third World Movements

The student uprisings of the 1960's led many universities to establish

ethnic studies programs, and although many have since been cut back, journals and books concerning the experience of being a racial or ethnic minority in the U.S. continue to proliferate. Unfortunately, although many reference sources have now appeared on ethnic studies,these standard works generally ignore peoples and organizations of the Third World which advocate radical social change. For instance, The Black Panther is not mentioned in "standard" listings of Black publications.

Hence the librarian must be both imaginative and creative in providing reference service in this area. Some special collections of Third World political publications do exist. A good union list is the one published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Black Periodicals and Newspapers, 1979), which includes many radical Black publications. For holdings of publications of other Third World movements, Undergrounds should be consulted; or John Liberty's Journals of Dissent and Social Change (1975), a source for holdings at California State University at Sacramento.

Beyond such union lists, however, not much exists. Although subject bibliographies abound in the area of ethnic studies generally, most ignore the alternative press. No specific bibliographies or indexes on the Third World's alternative press exist, except for Heath's two compilations of material from The Black Panther (1976), or the Indian Historian Press' Index to Literature on The American Indian. Librarians can, however, rely on the Alternative Press Index to cover a limited number of Native American, Black, Chicano, and Boricua (Puertorriqueño) periodicals. (No Asian American periodical is currently indexed). The subject guide of the latest edition of Alternatives in Print (1979)

should be the best single guide to such publications. For Third World publishers, an excellent source is A Directory of Ethnic Publishers and Resource Organizations, now in its second edition from the ALA/SRRT Ethnic Materials Task Force.

For coverage of Third World struggles abroad, the reference tools have tended to fluctuate according to the extent of U.S. foreign involvement. During the height of the Indochina Wars, the Washington-based Indochina Resource Center provided excellent resource materials. Today, a number of alternative publishers publish special issues or handbooks on various national liberation movements, but extensive bibliographies do not exist.

The EPICA Task Force produces paperback handbooks on particular countries, their most recent ones focusing on Panama and Puerto Rico. The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) continues to publish its periodic Reports, as well as special pamphlets on particular countries. For the Middle East, the Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) Reports are the best source. Liberation Support Movement, operating out of Oakland, California, publishes books, calendars, and records on various African liberation movements.

8. Radical Politics

Radicalism is a phenomenon which obviously predates the current alternative media issues, and underlies many of them. More libraries are now collecting radical materials, though it took many years to overcome inertia and bias. For historical research, so many good bibliographies exist that they need not be mentioned here. The alternative press movement, which began in the 1960's to promote most of today's important issues, continues to produce the most use-

ful guides and source books of radicalism. An excellent union list of North American radical pamphlets is Ned Kehde's The American Left, 1955-1970, which includes full bibliographic information on each cited pamphlet as well as holdings information. John Liberty's Currents on The Left contains annotations to leftwing journals at California State University, Sacramento. Several publications from Scarecrow Press are important here. Mutiny Does Not Happen Lightly: The Literature of the American Resistance to the Vietnam War includes the text of many key documents of this struggle. Vandals in the Bomb Factory: The History and Literature of the Students for a Democratic Society will aid research on this important group. Confrontation, Conflict and Dissent: A Bibliography of a Decade of Controversy, 1960-1970 contains several bibliographies. For current reference, Alternatives in Print serves well. Also useful is the Guide to the Liberature of Social Change, which lists publications in eighteen categories and has a full title index as well as a list of social change publishers and periodicals.

The Network

The Alternative Acquisitions Project reports that college libraries express interest in, but do not necessarily purchase, alternative publications. Until there is a significant change in acquisitions patterns, interlibrary loan on a large scale will be required for patrons at libraries that do not collect the alternative press. Tools needed to determine the location of alternative materials are scarce, and they are becoming increasingly out-of-date. The use of OCLC as a finding aid will help somewhat, but materials held in special collections are not always input, nor are all colleges and universities proceeding at the same pace in retrospective inputting.

Of more direct relevance to the study of alternative media is the Collectors' Network News, a newsletter issued by the forty members of a loose coalition which exchanges duplicate materials and tries to keep abreast of various special collections around the nation. Every collection has a different emphasis; some collect only periodical materials others political materials, and some collect alternative press materials generally. The largest collection in this country is at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, which continually updates and microfilms its periodical holdings. (The microfilm is available for a minimal charge.) An article discussing the Collectors' Network and their various collection policies was published several years ago in the Wilson Library Bulletin (Akeroyd and Benedict, 1973).

COLLECTORS' NETWORK MEMBERS

Special Collections
Univ. of Connecticut Library
Storrs, Connecticut 06268

Special Collections
University of Iowa Libraries
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Tamiment Library
7th Floor
70 Washington Square South
New York University
New York, New York 10012

Contemporary Culture Collection
Temple University Library
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

Special Collections
University of California Library
Davis, California 95616

Acquisitions
Bancroft Library
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Special Collections Curator
Northwestern University Library
Evanston, Illinois 60201

European Collections
Hoover Institution
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

New Left Collection
Hoover Institution
Stanford, California 94305

Special Collections
Tulane University Library
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Archivist
San Francisco State University Library
1630 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132

Freedom Center
California State University Library
800 N. State College Boulevard
Fullerton, California 92631

North Las Vegas Library
2300 Civic Center Drive
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030

Dissent Collection
Washington University Libraries
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Spencer Research Library
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Special Collections
Northern Arizona University Library
Box 6022
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

Library, Pan American University
Brownsville Center
80 Fort Brown
Brownsville, Texas 78520

Ass't. Reference Librarian
Reference Department
College of Charleston Library
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Dissent & Social Change Collection
California State University Library
2000 Jed Smith Drive
Sacramento California 95819

Labadie Collection
711 Hatcher Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Curator, DeWitt Collection
University of Hartford
200 Bloomfield Avenue
West Hartford, Connecticut 06117

Newspapers Librarian
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Hopkins West Junior High School
3830 Baker Road
Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343

Public Affairs Service
UCLA Research Library
Los Angeles, California 90024

Committee for a Social Movements Collection
Box 395X
Newcomb Station
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Social Sciences Bibliographer
Zimmerman Library
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

Periodicals
Central State University Library
Edmond, Oklahoma 73034

Serials
Murdoch University Library
Murdoch, Western Australia

Special Collections
Amherst College Library
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Asst. Librarian, Special Collections
Rhode Island College Library
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Virginia Wesleyan College
Wesleyan Drive
Norfolk, Virginia 23502

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Comprehensive Index to English-Language Little Magazines, 1890-1970, series one. Marion Sader. 8v. Millwood, NY: Kraus-Thomson Organization, 1976.

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